Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights. 515

Sherman Tribble Dismissed

The Louisville News.

Man Accused Of Rape Is Freed By Mute Jury

3-15-19

East End Citizens Stand By Him - Convinced Of His Innocence

After imprisonment in the county jail for almost two months Sherman Tribble was freed by a jury of white men in the Criminal Court last Monday, of the charge of rape made by Laura Holiday, a white woman.

Tribble has stoutly declared his innocence since the day of his arrest, and the people of the East End, where he has lived all his life, have been from the first convinced of it. Nothing in his life or character made people believe that Sherman Tribble quiet and unassuming as he was, would be guilty of such a crime. While the alleged reputation of the woman bringing the charge was always subject to suspicion.

Tribble was held to the grand jury without bail and indicted by that body in a very short while—all of which led people to believe he was to be made the goat and railroaded to prison or the chair.

But men like Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, principal of the Booker T. Washington school, who knew Tribble and his character and habits intimately, and could not believe him guilty, rallied to him, and to Prof. Meyzeek goes a great deal of the credit for his strong defense. Mr. Meyzeek busied himself greatly in the matter of securing character witnesses and funds for Tribble's defense, and appeared in court personally and testified to Tribble's good character.

The East End Republcan Welfare Club also took a great nterest n the case and contributed money to the defense, while one of its members, Mr. Charles Pope, was very active and valuable in helping the defense. At the trial Monday the Holiday woman made a poor showing, while a number of witnesses for Tribble scored important points in his defense. These witnesses were white and colored and proved an indisputable alibi for him. Tribble was defended by Messrs. Brent Overstreet and Roscoe Searcy. And they left no stone unturned to save him from such a serious charge.

They challenged jurors for any semblance of prejudice and had a number turned down as unfit to sit in the case. Pitcures were also produced showing the improbability of such a crime happening where and when the woman said it did.

Her character and reputation were riddled and the jury was out less than fifteen minutes when it brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Trouble seems to follow Mr. Tribble, as after having been dismissed from such a serious charge on Monday, his only daughter died Wednesday of this week.

HUGHES CONDEMNS LYNCHING IN U. S.

LIKENS MOB SPIRIT TO GERMAN

This Country, He Says, Can Never Hope to Be Champion of Justice So Long As It Denies Justice.

N Y C POST
MAY 6, 1919

Charles E. Hughes believes that the lynching of negroes in the United States is a manifestation of the spirit which actuated Germany in war and that this country can never properly appear as the champion of justice so long as the negro, because he is a negro, is denied justice in certain sections of the land. Speaking last night at the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall, Mr. Hughes said, in part:

Justice in America is not to be bought. It is not necessary that any one should give his blood, either directly or vicariously, to obtain justice in this country. But to the black man. who in this crisis has proved his bravery. his honor and his loyalty to our institutions, we certainly owe the performance of this duty, and we should let it be known from this time on, in recognition of that supreme service, that the black man shall have the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

We are hearing much these days of the drawing together of the nations in cooperation to establish international justice. There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised guardianship by the strong and civilized nations over those less favored which have been called "backward peoples." It has been said in the most formal manner in the Covenant of the League of Nations that the well being and development of these peoples is the most s acred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home.

Little can be done in the cause of international justice unless nations establish strongly and securely the foundations of justice within their own borders. The salvation of democracy must lie in the days of peace after victory, when citizens under a democratic Government prove themselves capable of self-restraint and able to maintain a Government assuring the justice in whose cause they have progressed to go forth and fight for victory.

I am not one disposed to fear the legitimate freedom of speecn and the press. I do not think we can ever accomplish much for democracy by stifling the essential organs of democracy. Where there is an opportunity on every hand for education and an avidity for information; where our schools are established in every hamlet, we must needs despair of humanity itself if we think we cannot govern ourselves without destroying the essential liberties of speech and of the press.

I look with confidence into the future, no matter what absurd and foolish preachments from those who are nothing but visionaries and impractical. I bottom my confidence upon the sober sense of an intelligent electorate. There is, however, no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of governmental principle, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another.

BIG FUND PROPOSED TO STOP LYNCHINGS

$1 Tax Planned on Each of 14,000,000 Negroes to Enforce Statutes.

NEW LAWS NOT NEEDED

National Conference Criticises Government's Attitude Toward Black Race.

N Y C SUN
MAY 7, 1919

The National Conference on Lynching closed last night with a meeting at the School of Ethical Culture, which ended in this criticism of the Government's attitude toward the negro, made by William Pickens, dean of Morgan College:

"There is really no use for a Congressman in Washington to say to the lyncher, 'You should not deny a negro fair trial in court,' if that Congressman at the same time lets it be known that it is his opinion that no negro, whatever his merits, should be a Congressman like himself. There is no use for an Executive of the nation to tell the white people of Georgia that their negroes should have a white man's trial in Georgia if he at the same time takes the position that the negroes in Government departments at Washington should not have a white man's job. That is such gross hypocrisy that it could not escape even a mob. Mob members may be ignorant in some ways but they are too severely logical to overlook an inconsistency like that."

However, in the afternoon session of the conference, which was held in the Bar Association, President Wilson's action in going on record against lynching was lauded by the various speakers. Resolutions were passed urging wide-spread publicity, especially in the South, to procure fair treatment for negroes. It was proposed that each of the 14,000,000 negroes in the country contribute to this propaganda fund.

The members all declared there were enough laws already on the statute books to prevent lynchings and the campaign will now direct its efforts to enforcing these laws. F. W. Sorrell, a minister of Rocky Mountain, N. C., said lynchings started only when the negro was emancipated. Judge Robert H. Terrill of Washington, D. C., proposed that negroes vote only for candidates who stand right on the lynching question. Among the other speakers were Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn., attached to the Surgeon-General's office; Miss Esther Morton Smith of Philadelphia, C. F. Richardson, editor of a negro newspaper in Houston, Tex.; Scott Bond, a planter of Madison, Ark.; Dr. I. J. Penn, secretary of the Freemen's Aid Society, and Harry H. Pace.

Resolutions were adopted urging that Federal laws against lynching be passed by Congress. This was suggested by Moorfield Storey, a prominent Bostor lawyer, who presided at the meeting.

Dean Pickens in his address said:

"The general lack of regard for colored people, the half freedom of the race in the United States, is the foundation of the trouble.

"The good man is in error who thinks he can indorse disfranchisement and segregation and Jim Crowism and still successfully oppose the mob. Mob members are too logical for that.

"The primary right of self-defence is denied the negro. No mob will allow a man universally judged to be by his own inherent nature unfit to vote, to defend his life against a man who is supposed to be of superior nature and fit to vote. Juries will not put dogs and men on terms of equality in court. That man is a dreamer who hopes to degrade the negro politically, economically and socially, and yet defend him from the mob.

"The killing of an officer of arrest by a negro in the South is almost always an excuse for mob action. Those who know the small chance of a negro who is about to be arrested in the South know that such killings by negroes are often in plain defence of life. If the South would have some negro officers for service among negro people, this excuse would be largely avoided. For even when trouble should occur between negro officers and negro people the race excitement would not exist as a motive. It would not be a race clash.

"The negro cannot render the best service to his country unless he receives the treatment of a citizen with full recognition of his rights. The American white man and the American black man are permanent allies, no doubtful treaty has to be signed and witnessed between them. Each should therefore want the other to be the best man that he can become."

515

Jury Refuses To Convict Williams -- Hangs First

Case of Colored Boy Accused of Assault Must be Retried.

Mr. Bonner Works Hard in Defense of Accused.

The Louisville News
3-5-19

The case of James Williams, a young colored man charged with criminal assault on Birdie Cradie, a white girl, at 11th and Hill January 16, was tried in Criminal Court Tuesday.

The girl claimed Williams attacked her about 6 o'clock that evening.

But Williams and his witness, white and colored, testified he did not leave his work at Chess & Wymond's until 6 and could not have been in that neighborhood. A strange thing in the case was the death o fW. H. Jones, a white man, who ran to the girl's rescue. The prosecution claims he would have been its star witness, while the defense is sorry he died as it claims he would have been a good witness for Williams.

Lawyer D. J. Bonner took the case when Williams was first arrested and worked up all the defense in the police and criminal courts. He was assisted by a white lawyer in criminal court, who was employed by white friends of Williams' parents.

There must have been grave causes for doubt for the jury which was white, was out a long time and finally reported they could not agree.

GEN. WOOD RUSHING TO OMAHA

Fighting Resumed Between Whites and Negroes.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

MAYOR WILL RECOVER

1,600 Troops Patrol Streets After Lynchings.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 29.—Resumption of disorders in Omaha today, following mob rule yesterday and last night, resulted in Major Gen. Leonard Wood ordering additional Federal troops to the city. Wood will arrive here tomorrow morning to take personal charge.

The race hatred generated by the lynching of a negro yesterday, which was the starting point of the trouble, led to several street fights today between negroes and whites. Officials feared that these encounters would develop into race riots on a large scale tonight.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood today telegraphed Mayor Edward Smith that he was en route to Omaha to take personal charge of regular army troops. Wood stated that he had ordered additional troops from Camp Grant, Illinois, and Camp Funston, Kansas, to entrain at once for Omaha. Wood will arrive Tuesday morning.

Sixteen hundred soldiers today patroled the streets. Machine guns were mounted in the vicinity of the court house and in the negra district. Mobs had dispersed and the situation appeared under control of the soldiers.

Summed up, results of eighteen hours of riot rule in Omaha follow:

Will Brown, negro, identified by Agnes Loeback, (correct) 19, as the man who assaulted her, lynched and his body burned.

Francis Clancy shot and killed, and fifty-six others injured.

Mayor Edward Smith, in a serious condition in a hospital, suffering from injuries inflicted by the mob.

Douglas County's Court House, newly built at a cost of $1,500,000, is in ruins from fire.

Mayor Smith narrowly escaped the fate of the negro when he defied the mob. His defiance to the mob, mumbled while almost unconscious from beatings he received, and with the rope around his neck, were:

"I will give my life if necessary, but I'll not surrender the negro. I'm going to enforce the law."

The Mayor's life was saved when the rope was cut from around his neck while he was being lifted from the ground.

The Mayor was rushed to a hospital in an automobile. Physicians said today that his condition was critical, but that he would probably recover.

From 6 o'clock last night until troops arrived this morning, the mob was in control of the town. Men, women and children, filling the streets around the court house, went wild. Pawn shops and hardware stores were looted to obtain firearms and ammupition. Every policeman on the streets was overpowered, clubs taken from them and many seriously beaten.

Sheriff Michael Clark and his deputies successfully held the crowd, howling for the negro's life, at bay until the court house was set afire. Gasoline was poured on the first floor and the torch applied. Police extinguished this blaze, but the mob obtained more gasoline and soon flames were shooting from the first, second and third story windows, while the crowd howled. The jail was on the fifth floor.

Sheriff Clark took his prisoners to the roof in order to escape the heat from the burning building. Nearly a hundred other prisoners begged the Sheriff to turn over the negro to placate the mob's fury in order that they might be saved. The Sheriff refused.

Snipers from the mob were sent to the roofs of nearby buildings and fired on the little group huddled on the roof of the building.

When flames reached the fourth floor firemen arrived. They were overpowered by the mob and their ladders taken from them. Clark was forced to surrender his prisoner who was taken down a ladder.

The mob tore every stitch of clothing from the black's body. The noose was adjusted and his body hoisted about six feet from the ground. Shotguns and revolvers were turned loose into it.

As the first bullets struck the negro his body twitched spasmodically. His arms swung back and forth a few times as bullets struck them. The firing continued for about ten minutes. The negro's entrails were exposed as the body was riddled with bullets.

Members of the crowd took the body down, tied it to a patrol wagn, which they had taken from officers and dragged it through the principal streets and the negro district. Later they threw it into the fire which other members of the mob had prepared. Kerosene and gasoline were poured on railroad ties and other lumber, and the body was tossed on the blaze.

More lumber was heaped on the blaze. A crowd estimated at 3,000 men, women and children, saw the body burn. Many pushed near the funeral pyre in an effort to get pieces of the body for souvenirs. The rioters stopped automobiles and took gasoline from the tanks to pour on to the blaze.

Thirty-one men were arrested by police in connection with the rioting. All were found to be carrying guns and ammunition and are being held without bail.

Light sentences imposed on negroes found attacking white women is given by police as the reason for the mob outbreak.

There have been forty attacks on women in Omaha and Council Bluffs in the last two months. Public sentiment against negroes has been steadily increasing.

In Council Bluffs several hundred returned soldiers formed a vigilance committee and patroled streets all night for several weeks.

Forty-five negroes were deported from the city Saturday on orders of Judge Fitzgerald. They were given their choice of leaving the city or going to jail.

Police say scores of negroes came here following the Chicago race riots.

SECRETARY BAKER ORDERED TROOPS SENT TO OMAHA

Washington, Sept. 29.—The troops rushed to Omaha to take charge of the situation there went on the personal order of Secretary of War Baker, transmitted by long distance telephone to the commander at Fort Omaha Sunday night on request of Senator Hitchcock, it was stated here today.

After Nebraska authorities had spent several hours in trying to unravel War Department red tape and get troops, Hitchcock was appealed to and he got Baker to telephone for immediate despatch of the troops. At the same time Hitchcock telephoned the commander at Fort Omaha to have the troops ready to send as soon as Baker's order arrived. Troops reached Omaha at midnight.

Mayor Smith regained consciousness today and was able to sit up. Physicians said the Mayor had been badly beaten about the chest.

In his delirium, the Mayor moaned continuously:

"You shall not take him."

The Mayor had no comment to make on the riots.

After he had been rescued by police, the mob burned the Mayor's automobile.

A captured German cannon presented to the city by the War Department, was used by the mob to batter down the court house door in last night's rioting here. County Commissioners estimated the damage to the court house at from $100,000 to $250,000.

HUGHES CONDEMNS LYNCHING OF NEGRO

N Y TIMES
MAY 6, 1919

Says America Cannot Be Exemplar of Justice While Mob Violence Endures.

ESSENCE OF HUN SPIRIT

Speakers at National Conference Demand Lawless Killings Cease In Justice to Black Soldiers.

The United States can never properly appear as the exemplar of justice to the world as long as the negro, because he is a negro, is denied justice in certain sections of the country, declared Charles E. Hughes, condemning lynching and mob violence at the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall last night. Mr. Hughes described lynching as a manifestation of the Hun spirit, adding that the country owed it to the negroes who served in the war to abolish forever its practice.

"Justice in America is not to be bought," said Mr. Hughes. "It is not necessary that any one should give his blood, either directly or vicariously, to obtain justice in this country. But to the black man, who in this crisis has proved his bravery, his honor and his loyalty to our institutions, we certainly owe the performance of this duty, and we should let it be known from this time on, in recognition of that supreme service, that the black man shall have the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States."

Other speakers were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commander of the 167th Artillery Brigade of the 92d Division, a brigade whose enlisted personnel was entirely composed of negroes; Emmet O'Neal, ex-Governor of Alabama, and Moorfield Storey of Boston, Chairman of the National Conference on Lynching, who presided.

At the outset Mr. Hughes said that where courts are open and the processes of justice are available, lynching is murder of the foulest sort. He brought the 2,500 negroes and whites in the audience to their feet when he declared the principles involved in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations should begin at home.

Says Justice Must Begin at Home.

"We are hearing much these days of the drawing together of the nations in co-operation to establish international justice," he said. "There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised guardianship by the strong and civilized nations over those less favored which have been called 'backward peoples.' It has been said in the most formal manner in the Covenant of the League of Nations that the well-being and development of these peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home.

"Little can be done in the cause of international justice unless nations establish strongly and securely the foundations of justice within their own borders. The salvation of democracy must lie in the days of peace after victory, when citizens under a democratic Government prove themselves capable of self-restraint and able to maintain a Government assuring the justice in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory.

"I am not one disposed to fear the legitimate freedom of speech and the press. I do not think we can ever accomplish much for democracy by stifling the essential organs of democracy. Where there is an opportunity on every hand for education and an avidity for information; where our schools are established in every hamlet, we must needs despair of humanity itself if we think we cannot govern ourselves without destroying the essential liberties of speech and of the press.

"I look with confidence into the future, no matter what absurd and foolish preachments from those who are nothing but visionaries and impractical. I bottom my confidence upon the sober sense of an intelligent electorate. There is, however, no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of Governmetal principle, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another.

Calls Lynching Hunlike.

"Today, in New York, our security is simply in the sentiment of law and order and nothing else. And you cannot dethrone justice in the South and let lynching go unpunished there and expect to be secure in the metropolis of New York.

"We have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser; the menace of force resides in every community. The menace of force is the Hun-like spirit which resides in every man who wants to take his little authority or place of advantage, whether he is an employer or employe, and by virtue of force, without inquiry into the justice of the demand, without any solution of the grave and difficult problem that may be involved, simply impose his will because he has the power to do so. That is the very essence of the Hun spirit. Lynching is the most deplorable and despicable sign of that revolt against justice as such."

Ex-Governor O'Neal declared lynching could be ended by vesting in Governors the power to remove Sheriffs who permit the criminal to escape from the grasp of the law to the clutches of the mob. The record of race riots and mob violence in the North in the last decade, he said, showed that neither North nor South could point at the other the finger of scorn. Lynching is a wrong for which the whole country must bear the responsibility.

General Sherburne described the valor of the negro artillerymen under his command during the closing days of the war. The negro soldier, already tested in infantry and cavalry, proved equally proficient in artillery, he said.

Dr. Shaw urged the passage of the suffrage amendment as a solution of the lynching problem. Women of intelligence had been brought to a realization of the fact that womanhood is not being protected by the lynching of negroes, a pretext which she described as merely camouflage on the part of men for exhibitions of barbarism.

HOT SPRINGS ARK NEW ERA
SEPTEMBER 4. 1919

NEGRO FOLLOWED GIRLS.

On the complaint of a young girl working in a downtown cigar store of nights, Tally, Moore, a negro of the degenerate type, was arrested on the charge of vagrancy for having it was alleged, annoyed the girl on several different occasions after her working hours. One night, it was said, the negro boarded the same car upon which the girl road home and left the car when she did. Later it became necessary for friends to accompany her home for fear of the negro's presence.

Chief Wheeler said that he believed Moore to be the same man that another white woman had complained of several days ago.

Judge Ledgerwood fined the negro $30 and had him confined to the city jail.

Lynchings—1919
Side Lights

516

AGED NEGRO MINISTER BEATEN BY MOB OF STRANGERS.

the Palatka Advocate 12-4-19

REV. F. M. SPICER SUPERANNUATED M. E. PREACHER ATTACKED RETURNING FROM HIS CHURCH, CRESCENT CITY TRAIN COLORED CREW FORCED TO HIDE FROM THUGS. BENT ON LYNCHING.

Resolutions From City Council and Ministers' Union.

Council Is Enraged.

Enraged by the disgraceful conduct of the visiting mob, and jealous of the amicable relationship between the two races here, and with a desire to preserve it, a special meeting of the city council was held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at which time the would-be lynchers were severely denounced and plans were formulated for preventing a recurrence of the incident. Conduct of the police during the disturbance was criticised, and it developed that Officer Cannon, who is usually on duty at the Union Station, was ill and Officer Keene was substituting for him.

Chief Hazelton explained that he had taken every precaution he could with the small number of men on the force at his command. In some way his instruction to Officer Cannon to have him called in case of a disturbance were not transmitted by Officer Keene.

Sheriff Hagan was bitter in denouncing the actions of the mob, saying that he was prepared for any attempt at a repetition, and that had he been in the city he would have prevented this disturbance. Knowing that the prisoner was not here, however, he did not anticipate any trouble.

Following a strong denouncement of the actions of the mob by Alderman Coughlin the following resolution was unanimously passed by council:

WHEREAS: The long continued peace and good feeling which has existed between the two races in Palatka and Putnam county was in a cowardly, wanton, vicious and contemptable manner disturbed by a crowd of irresponsible and lawless persons who were not residents of Palatka or Putnam county, who, operating like goods in the dead of night, sneaking into our city Tuesday morning and assaulted aged, decent and law-abiding colored people; and,

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS; Such conduct meets with the wrath and condemnation of our citizens,

THEREFORE; BE IT RESOLVED By the Mayor and City Council of the City of Palatka, that a recurrence of this disgraceful conduct will be met by united force without stint or limit; be it further

RESOLVED: That all necessary force for the protection of our citizens be at once employed, and that the mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to use such means as he may deem advisable to carry into effect the intent and meaning of these resolutions.

Whereas mob violence seems to be spreading broad cast over the entire country, menacing the life and property of innocent men and women—

And, whereas it seems beyond the power of the law to check this wave of unrest,

Therefore, be it resolved, That we the ministers of Palatka do sincerely deplore this terrible condition, and call upon all Christian men and women to call upon God whose eyes never sleep nor slumber, who holds the destiny of both men and nations in his hand, that He may interveine by His almighty power and bring peace out of confusion.

Be it further resolved, That we call upon all law abiding citizens of both races to condemn in every possible way the committing of such crimes which lead to mob violence and appeal to the authorities to use every possible means to apprehend all criminals and bring them to a speedy trial.

Resolve, further That we do most sincerly deplore the appearance of that mob which visited our peaceful city Monday night and disturbed its peace. We are deeply humiliated and grieved that such a brutal and cowardly attack was made upon our colleague Rev. F. M. Spicer.

We have understood that these visitors of night were all strangers to our city and county? Be that as it may but we have a right and expect the fathers and officials of this city who are sworn to uphold the law to protect our innocent men and women from such outside denizons of the dark who are bent on making trouble.

Submitted.
THE COLORED MINISTERS UNION OF PALATKA.

Tuscaloosa County Citizen Narrowly Escapes Mob Fury

the Voice & the People 6-28-19

MANY FLEE FOR SAFETY FROM ANGRY MOB

By W. L. Porter, Associated Genera Newspaper Correspondent.

Driven from his home between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and forced to take cover some three miles distant in a swamp in Tuscaloosa County, was the fate of Mr. George Lightsey, as the result of an attempted outrage supposed to have been committen on a white woman Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock by an unknown Negro, the secen of which is supposed to be some two miles distant from the county in which Mr. Lightsey lived and was at work during the time the crime is supposed to have been committed.

The woman is supposed to be the victim of three attempted assaults. One, it is claimed, is supposed to have been committed by a Mexican, who from her house stole food. "A big black Ngro" is supposed to had stolen some of her husband's clothed a light brown skin Negro is said e be the one who attempted criminal assault upon her, tearing her clothes.

Mr. Lightsey paints a very pathetic picture in his description of the affair when he told how he was aroused from his slumber to find an angry mob surrounding his house, demanding him to come out and threatening his life if he did not be quick about it.

When he was first aroused, according to his own statement, several of the men were trying to raise the window near which he slept, and when he inquired as to what was the matter, he was told that he knew what was the matter, and to come out of there right away. He stated further that the excitement grew so great and that the mob was making such an effort to get in the house that he ran down the hall, out through the back door and down a lane, where he made his escape.

The mob, he stated, then went to his brother's house, where they took him out of bed, and with a light marched him ahead of them back to his home (that of Mr. Lightsey), where they made him help them search for him, and also made brutal threats upon the wife of Mr. Lightsey, adding that they would batter her damn brains out if she uttered another word, while pleading and praying and asking what they had done.

Bent on putting some to death. the mob then went to the home of Jim McMillian, having with them, according to Mr. Lightsey's statement, a pair of blue over alls and a white shirt, which they put upon him, which was a similar dress said by the woman, to be worn by the man whom made the attack, after which he was caried before her to be identified.

The woman, it is said, on seeing the man fired the first shot, which took effect in the mouth.

He was instantly put to death and is said to have been buried by a sanctified preacher, whose name, along with those who made the box for his burial, who saw the mob make him change clothes, who knows where he was buried, as well as the names and addresses of some of the members of the mob for reasons of being held.

Mr. Lightsey appeared before thirteen members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Birmingham, and poured fourth his story. With him was his wife and little Francis Clinton, age ceased, who added to the pathos of the brutal outrage.

The cirme is supposed to have been committed in Bibb County, across the line of Tuscaloosa County, and Mr. Lightsey, who made an attempt to swear out warrants for the members of the mog whom he knew, was denied the privilege of doing so by the officials, who told him that they would look after that themselves, and no action, whatever was taken in the case until the colored people in that community commenced quitting work at the Greenly Ore Mines which caused such a shortage of labor, that the Superintendent sought aid from the officials to protect the works against labor shortage.

The lynched man, was an employee at the mines.

Mr. Lightsey owns twenty-one and a half acres of lands in Tuscaloosa County and eight houses.

WHITES USE WHIPS TO SUBDUE RACE

Chicago Defender 6-21-1919

Flog Citizens Who Asked Better Pay for Workers

Macon, Miss., June 20.—Prof. J. M. Hicks, principal of the Macon city school, and at one time a professor at Alcorn college, was taken from his home here by a crowd of white men and mercilessly beaten. Others who received a flogging were James Little and George Young, a prosperous merchant. The men were accused of advising field hands to organize and demand better pay. In the mob, which used cowhides on the backs of the citizens, was a banker, a deputy sheriff and a city constable. A crowd of white farmers also applied the lash.

Cause of Flogging

As the crowd pounded upon the bare back of Prof. Hicks he was told that his whipping was occasioned as the result of saying "Yes" and "No" to white people. Mr. Young, who it is claimed operates one of the best stores in this city, has aroused a general feeling among the white merchants because of his prosperity. It was this that caused his beating. There were other persons who were whipped, but a Defender representative was unable to obtain their names.

Plans Well Formed

The white citizens had carefully perfected plans for the flogging. Saturday night, June 7, was the date. The lawlessness broke loose all of a sudden and before the unfortunate residents knew anything they were in the clutches of the mob. Homes were pillaged and women indiscriminately assaulted. As each man was given the final lash from the whips he was led out of town. The men who were beaten are all property owners, and it is believed that the whites planned this annoyance to gain their valuable hold-

516

NEGROES SUSPECTED OF BRUTAL ASSAULT

MUNCIE IND STAR
SEPTEMBER 29. 1919

Whitely Residents Attacked and Robbed—Foster Goatley and Glenn Bland Arrested.

Dr. Harry F. Kingsberry is at his home, 1212 Broadway, Whitely, in a critical condition, suffering with cuts about the head and arms as a result of being attacked Saturday afternoon while in a small room in the 1300 block on Broadway. According to Dr. Kingsberry, he had returned to this little structure on a rear of a lot on Broadway, where he spends part of his time, when two young men entered and attacked him. One of the men seized an axe in the corner of the room, and started to hit him with it, but the other restrained him. A small instrument was used in committing the assault.

Dr. Kingsberry said that he tried to resist his assailants, but owing to his age and crippled condition he was unable to cope with them to any advantage. He had been cutting corn for a farmer and had been paid $5.05 for his labor. Dr. Kingsberry stated that he placed the money upon a stand beside him and the men took it.

The affair happened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the police were not notified until 9:20 o'clock. Early Sunday morning Sergeant Jones and Patrolmen Myers and McCauley arrested Foster Goatley, colored, sus-

pected of having figured in the robbery, and placed him in the county jail. Detectives Guffigan and Shea arrested Glenn Bland, colored, yesterday afternoon.

Both boys were taken before Chief of Detectives Fred W. Puckett, yesterday afternoon, and it is said they confessed the whole affair. They stated that they thought that Dr. Kingsberry had a large amount of money. They had a long bolt wrapped with electric tape which they used to strike the man.

Goatley stated that he had wanted to use the axe, which was in the corner of the room, to hit the old man with but that Bland asked him not to. Both said they were twenty years of age. They are being held in the Delaware County jail to await a hearing.

SEARCH STILL ON FOR NEGRO SLAYER

OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMAN
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Posse Scours Woods Near Jones for Alleged. Murderer.

Despite rain which fell the greater part of yesterday afternoon and early last night, searching parties continued scouring the woods near Jones for the negro who last Tuesday morning shot and killed J. M. Williams, street car conductor, as the car was stopped at Phillips avenue and Fourth street to unload passengers.

Dave Fletcher, known also as D. Fletcher and Dudley Fletcher, and who is said to have a penitentiary record in Texas, is believed to be the negro who did the killing. It is said that he was traced from the scene of the shooting to a negro house on First street, near Phillips avenue, where he lived in an up-stairs room until Tuesday, when he made his way to the tract of ground about three miles north and three miles west of Jones, where many negroes have their homes. The tract in which the negro is believed to be hiding includes approximately 10,000 acres, is thickly wooded and offers excellent hiding places, making his capture almost impossible until he is driven out of the woods by hunger.

Jones Woman Sees Negro.

Reports at police headquarters in Oklahoma City yesterday told of the negro having been seen Friday night by the wife of a railroad station agent at Jones at her residence three miles north of Jones. When she saw him, the report says, he was trying to steal a chicken belonging to her. Reports say also that the negro offered a white boy $15 Thursday evening to take him to Guthrie, but the boy refused. Jerry Smith, chief of police, personally conducted a searching party early yesterday morning and Judge A. N. Munden, of the municipal court, accompanied policemen later in the day but at night they had not found any additional evidence of the negro's whereabouts.

Thirty Suspects Arrested.

More than thirty suspects have been rounded into the police station since the crime was committed, but G. E. Cramer, motorman in charge of the car at the time of the killing, declares that the right man has not been found.

Cramer and Mrs. W. L. Eby, 738 East Seventh street, are the only two passengers who were on the car at the time of the killing. They describe the negro being about six feet two inches tall, weighing about 200 pounds, and wearing a blue serge coat, dark striped trousers, tan shoes, and a brown soft hat.

Brushed Against White Woman.

Williams is said to have remonstrated with the negro when he brushed against a white woman who was leaving the car. The negro struck three blows over the head with a .32 caliber revolver, knocking him to the floor, and then placed the gun close to his head and fired, the bullet going entirely through the head.

Cramer got a good view of the negro and declares he can identify him at any time and under any circumstances. As soon as the negro got out of shooting range, Cramer gave the alarm and carried the dead body of the conductor to the terminal station in the street car.

Williams was 35 years old and had been employed by the Oklahoma Street Railway company since his discharge from the army last June. He is survived by his wife and one child.

$2,000 Reward Offered.

The railway company offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the negro, dead or alive, and to that amount was added the personal offer of $100 by Mayor Walton, $1,100 by the employees of the company, and $300 by Governor Robertson.

Deputy Sheriff Gets "Tips."

Identity of the negro murderer was learned by the sheriff's office from a woman with whom the negro had been associating. A boy living near Jones "tipped" one of the deputy sheriffs to the whereabouts of the woman. The boy said the murderer asked him for $15 so he could go to Guthrie. The boy knew the negro and claims he has been working in a packing house here.

The boy asked him why he was leaving Oklahoma City and the negro said it was for "personal reasons."

Becoming suspicious, the boy told the deputy sheriff about the incident, and Friday morning Luther Bishop, county jailer, led a posse which established a strong cordon about the alleged murderer. Sheriff Johnson was called to Shreveport, La., Friday morning by the serious illness of his father.

STRIKERS SHOW LYNCHING SPIRIT

The Constitution
Atlanta
10-22-19

Longshoremen Threaten to Lynch Union President O'Connor When He Urges Them to Return to Work.

Hoboken, N. J., October 21.—A riot in which pistol shots were fired broke out at a meeting of longshoremen here tonight when T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's association, after having officially declared the strike of New York water front workers at an end, appeared to urge Hoboken strikers to return to work.

When Mr. O'Connor with six water front "huskies" as body guards entered the city hall, one of the body guards became involved in a fight in which shots rang out. There were shouts of "lynch him" and the police reserves with difficulty rescued the man and Mr. O'Connor. The meeting broke up in disorder after the men decided not to return to work.

Pandemonium Started.

When the O'Connor party reached the stage pandemonium started. One of the body guards jumped from the platform and kocked down a longshoreman who was rushing forward. The body guard then drew a pistol and fired several shots through the floor. He and his companions were attacked and severely beaten. The wharf workers wrath was directed chiefly against Joseph Ryan, who was accused of firing the shots, but who had no fire arms when searched by the police.

The police arrested Ryan, Dennis Hogan and a man known as "Henry." The three were charged with assault and battery and with carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. O'Connor went to the police station, a crowd hooting and jeering, following him. Many of the longshoremen threatened him as he went.

Strike Breakers at Work.

A crisis in the strike of forty thousand New York longshoremen was reached today. The International Mercantile Marine, which has forty ships tied up in port, put strikebreakers at work moving cargoes and five hundred United States troops began work at army piers where transports to and from Europe have been held up.

Army officials made it plain troops brought here from Newport News would be used solely as werkmen at army piers and would not appear at private or shipping board docks. Heavy police guards, however, were on duty at other piers.

B. N. Squires, secretary of the national adjustment commission, announced today that he had been officially notified that the longshoremen employed on the Chelsea piers, comprising the largest local in the port, would return to work tomorrow. The Chelsea piers are the headquarters for the Cunard, White Star, American Line, French Line, Red Star and other large transocean companies.

To Discuss Wage Adjustment.

Demands of longshoremen handling deep sea cargoes at ports of the gulf district for a new scale of wages and hours, will be heard by the national adjustment commission at New Orleans beginning next Monday, it was announced here today by B. M. Squires, secretary of the commission.

President Ripley will be unable to attend and a sub-chairman will be named. Other members of the commission will be from the employers and the longshoremen's organizations of the district.

It also was announced that a local commission will sit on Thursday of this week at Savannah to take up the demands of the water front workers at that port.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKERS INTEND TO STAY OUT.

New Orleans, October 21.—Leaders of union longshoremen on strike here stated they were unable to explain what bearing the hearing by the national adjustment commission here, beginning next Monday, would have on the local situation.

Five thousand longshoremen, on strike for a week, voted almost unanimously yesterday not to allow their demands to be submitted to the national adjustment commission and by their vote pledged themselves to remain on strike until contracting stevedores and members of the New Orleans Steamship association agreed to their demands for increased wages.

New Orleans longshoremen are the only ones in the gulf ports, however, who have refused to submit their demands to the commission.

Both sides today were considering a proposition of a stevedoring company to handle all cargoes under contract, dealing directly with the longshoremen and relieving steamship companies of entering into wage contracts with the men.

NEGROES LEAVE BECAUSE LAWS NOT ENFORCED

The Washington Herald
11-1-19

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 31.—Special to The Reporter.—Because of the lynching and brutal murder of three Negroes in this city four weeks ago, hundreds of Negroes have left the city and county, and the are leaving adjacent counties as well. It is believed that approximately five thousand Negroes have left the city and county within the past three weeks. The claim is freely made that the Negro people were not protected by the laws of the state and county at that lynching, and they are never protected in these farming and remote districts. This wholesale movement on the part of the Negro people is not as the exodus of two years ago, only a few of them are going North, East and West, but a greater number are going to larger cities of the South, or cities and towns where big industries are in operation and day labor is well paid. Some of the most substantial Negro families, it is believed, are arranging their affairs and will be leaving Montgomery with the next month. They made no explanation; they simply get on the trains and leave.

One of the most surprising acts of the Negro people is that they have, as far as practical, refused to trade with white business and a large number of them have discontinued the white paper, and will not permit them in their homes. In Montgomery, the delivery boys are all Colored, and it is stated that a great number of them have been obliged to get other jobs because the Negro peoples are refusing to receieve the papers. It is current in the city that the white insurance companies are losing from eight hundred to a thousand policyholders every day, and if the feeling continues, it is believed that there will not be a Negro in Montgomery County carrying a mutual benefit or an industrial insurance policy issued by white companies. Some of them have been in the companies for a number of years, but because of the treatment given race members, the Negroes freely state that they will not be insured by a people so unreligious and unjust to the helpless members of their race.

LYNCHING PROTESTS HEARD BY THRONG

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MAY 6 1919

A large and representative audience in Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, last evening heard protests against the wholesale lynchings of colored men, women and children in the United States. The meeting was presided aver by Moorfield Story, president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, under whose auspices the two-day conference on lynching is being held in New York City.

Ex-Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama said he voiced the sentiment of his State in protesting against lynching and all other forms of lawlessness.

"We can never properly appear as the exemplar of justice to the world as long as the black man, because he is a back man, is denied justice within the United States.

"The salvation of democracy must lie in those days of peace after the victory has been won when citizens under a democratic government prove themselves capable of self-restraint, and prove themselves able to maintain a government assuring the justice in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory."

Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights

517

Prof. Wm. Pickens Exposes Lies Sent Out In Press Dispatches

The Daily Herald

JOE RUFFIN DELIBERATELY SHOT BY OFFICER WHO WAS THEN KILLED BY RUFFIN'S SON

4-21-19.

Sunday, April 13th, was another luckless day for civilization in Georgia. Millen is not far from Augusta, Georgia. Leaving Washington on Sunday, I reached Augusta on Monday, the 14th. Some colored people were in Augusta who had been eye-witnesses of the trouble which precipitated the rioting at Millen.

Let us state briefly the program of events at Millen on Sunday, and the reader will see clearly for himself that the fu damental fs that Georgia civilization has a people which it wants to keej civilly and humanly UNDER, but which does not stay under very willingly or very well.

On Sunday the colored people had gathered for a great meeting at one of their large rural churches. Their Knights of Pythias had turned out in uniform to have a sermon preached to them. They had gathered on the grounds about half a hundred touring cars, many of the best make, and were waiting the arrival of the distinguished preacher who was to deliver the sermon.

Joe Ruffin, one of the wealthiest Negroes of Jenkins County, owner and operator of great farms and a man who has raised his sons to industry and self-respect, was chosen "marshall" of this occasion.

When a protest against lynching was sent a few days ago to Governor Catts, of Florida, he replied that only the vagrant, vagabond, worthless Negro is lynched. Even if this would make any essential difference, it happens to be NOT TRUE. For let us see how the mob enters this group of prosperous colored people, striking down the very best ofthem.

Firs tcame two white officers "looking for whiskey" around this Negro gathering. As they met any colored man around the church yard, whether they knew him name or not, they would address him contemptuously as "Sam" or "Jack" or "Bill" and inquire if he knew of "any liquor" around there. Although one of these officers is said to have had for his tool a Negro woman spy of bad character, they found no liquor. But when two Southern white officers go into a large Negro gathering like that they regard it as a disgrace almost not to find something. If they do not find what they are looking for, they find something else. This time they found a Negro with an unconcealed gun in his hand and arrested and handcuffed him. He quietly submitted.

Some of this Negro's friends peacefully offered to go his bond in any amount, if the officers would not take him to jail handcuffed for such a doubtful breach of law. One of the officers, whom the white papers say had a "bad temper" cursed these people nastily for their pains.

At this juncture Joe Ruffin, the marshall of the day, the well-respected Negro who has built a fortune thereabout, rode up in his car, and observing the difficulty, stood up and said, Mr. Stephens," addressing the officer, "You know me; you know who I am. I will stand for him, and go his bond, if you won't take him to jail." The "bad-tempered" man simply replied with his gun, the bullet hitting Ruffin in the head and dropping him in his car. Louis Ruffin, a son just honorably discharged from the army, was standing by his father's car and immediately shot dead the "bad-tempered" officer who, as it then seemed, had killed his father. he hand-cuffed prisoner was killed,—some say by an officer,—and the other white officer was killed in the shooting,—and one of the Ruffin brithers was killed. Joe Ruffin, the father, though hit in the head, was not fatally shot, and is put into jail at Augusta.

A mob of hundreds of white men gathered, not to know justice or to do justice but according to the white press to WREAK VENGEANCE. They have burned the churches, automobiles, and halls of colored people. One of the Ruffin brothers, a mere innocent child, they killed for the crime of being one of the family. Another brother escaped, who will be murdered if caught. The papers report only four Negroes and two white officers as dead.

I must note one thing: that altho the Governor of Florida declares that the industrious and prosperous Negro is not lynched, the white papers hereabout advertise the prosperousness of the Ruffin in a manner to indicate that it was one of their "offenses". Joe Ruffin's "high power car" (he had a Buick Six) is mentioned in a manner to stir the passions of poor or envious whites. They also say that Ruffin as marshall of the day among his uniformed Knights, was unpleasing to the eye of some whites who drove by on that Sunday.

Another observation. It would avoid trouble if a Southern State would just have a few Negro officers who could be sent on such a mission to a colored church, instead of the white officers who have such contempt for colored folk. Then even if trouble ensued, it would not be a "race clash," as they always call it. I notice, they call it a "race clash," even when a white officer has a fight with a Negro whom he would arrest—Even when the circumstances are such that te srouble would be probable if both parties were of the same color.

This dispositiono of the South t govern the Negro without his consent or participation, to really "keep the Negro down", will make trouble to the end of it.

Wm. PICKENS,
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

RECEPTION TO TROOPS IS CALLED OFF ON ACCOUNT OF SHOOTING

The New York Age
4-19-19

Police Officer Killed by Colored Man Who Says He Shot in Self Defanse.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The reception that was to have been given last Friday evening at the Auditorium in honor of co red soldiers recently returned from overseas was postponed at the instance of the mayor and city council owing to the ill feeling between the races growing out of the shooting of Police Officer J. Earl Davis by Robert Porterfield, colored.

The police officer was sent Thursday afternoon to quell a disturbance near Porterfield's store at the corner of Terry and Union streets. Davis is said to have placed Mrs. Porterfield under arrest and was searching her when Porterfield came upon the scene and objected to the treatment to which Mrs. Porterfield was being subjected.

A duel with revolvers ensued. Porterfield's aim was sure and one bullet from his revolver penetrated the skull of the officer. Davis shot Porterfield twice, one bullet entering the throat and another the hand. It is thought that Davis wounded Porterfield before the colored man fired the fatal shot.

Several hours after the shooting Porterfield appeared at the county jail and surrendered. He claims he shot in self defense.

The first arrest following the shooting of the police officer came when Otis Laster, a colored woman, was arrested for making threatening remarks about the police department. A white man said he heard her remark that she wished that she had been the one doing the shooting, as she would have made a better job of it than Porterfield.

OMAHA MOB RULE DEFENDED BY MOST OF THE POPULATION

517

Lynching of Negro openly Rejoiced In, Although Business Men Condemn It.

TROOPS PATROL STREETS

Balloon Watches Over Negro Section—Gen. Wood Arrives Today to Take Command.

WILL PROSECUTE RIOTERS

Grand Jury to be Summoned Today —Hundreds of Arrests Threatened.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—With 700 Federal soldiers on guard in the streets, this city is calm tonight, and there has been no renewal of the violent outbreaks of yesterday and early this morning, which resulted in the lynching of a negro and an attempt to lynch Mayor E. P. Smith, the fatal shooting of a rioter, and injuring of several score of others, and the partial destruction of the County Court House by bombs thrown by members of the mob.

Meanwhile the condition of Mayor Smith, who was in a critical state early this morning, is reported better tonight.

The Federal troops arrived during the early morning and daytime from Forts Omaha, and Brooks, Neb., and Camp Dodge, Iowa, for riot duty. More troops from Camps Funston, Dodge, and Grant are on the way, and when all arrive there will be nearly 2,000 regulars on duty in the city.

The troops are distributed at strategic points throughout the city, and have machine guns ready for use if necessary.

Military headquarters has been established at Central Police Station by Colonel J. E. Morris of the 20th Infantry. Members of the Police Department were put under his orders. General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Central Department of the Army, who was ordered here by Secretary Baker to take charge of the situation, is expected tomorrow morning.

Governor McKelvie, who has been in the western part of the State, telegraphed the authorities today that he would arrive in Omaha late tonight.

While many rumors of clashes between whites and negroes were in circulation today, the police have been unable to locate a single case.

The calm in the city is due partially the police think, to the fact that at dark tonight a heavy electrical storm and rainstorm broke over the city, driving everybody to cover. For more than an hour the downpour continued, flooding the streets and rendering traffic almost impossible. Street cars were impeded and were forced to stop half an hour.

During the storm the 700 regulars continued to patrol their beats around the riot district, in the business section of the city and out in the negro districts.

Observation Balloon on Duty.

At Twenty-fourth and Lake Streets, in the heart of the negro district, 300 soldiers are stationed. Eighteen machine guns are trained down the adjoining streets.

Up aloft an observation balloon from Fort Omaha swings to and fro, while observers in the basket watch for fires that might be started in the negro district.

The negroes are well armed. Negro leaders today told the City Commissioners that practically every one of the 10,000 negroes in Omaha was armed and is ready to fight for his life and home. Last night the negroes looted several hardware stores in the north end of the city and obtained additional weapons.

Mayor Smith is resting easy tonight. He is confined to the hospital, and while his condition is still serious he is much better than last night. For several hours during the night the Mayor was unconscious, but today he has rallied.

Although 60 years of age he has great vitality. An X-ray examination of his head shows that the skull was not fractured, as was feared. He is suffering from several cuts about the head, and his neck and spine are in bad condition due to the fact that he was swung up from the ground and left hanging.

The Mayor is a large man and the strain almost broke his neck. In addition he was almost smothered.

A meeting attended by several hundred of the prominent business and professional men in the city was held today. At its close a statement was issued, saying in part:

"In response to a call from the civil authorities in Omaha and in the State of Nebraska, General Leonard Wood has instructed Colonel Wuest to have the streets of Omaha patrolled by regular troops of the United States Army.

"Full protection will be afforded to all persons threatened with disorder, and no further attacks or outbreaks of any kind will be permitted. Arms carried by private citizens must be surrendered. No crowds will be permitted to congregate where disorders may arise.

"Those persons who took part in the mob violence last night are in the eyes of the law guilty of murder. Civil government will be immediately restored in the City of Omaha, and all criminal participants in the mob will be promptly prosecuted."

But while the mob does not meet with the approval of business and professional men of the city, it undoubtedly met with the approval of the average workingmen as well as clerks, stenographers and people of those classes.

These constituting by far the majority, are not only not ashamed but are actually pleased at the work of the mob last night. They are proud that Omaha lynched a negro, burned his body, wrecked a million dollar courthouse and jail, burned thousands of invaluable records and strung the Mayor of the city up to a trolley pole because he refused to order the police to throw the negro Brown into the hands of thousands who were clamoring for his blood.

That sentiment is not confined to the men. Many Omaha women glory in the fact that Brown, who assaulted a 19-year-old white girl and who was living with another white woman, has been burned and hanged.

Many women, of course, are ashamed of the action of the mob but in the main the women are pleased.

Today scores of young girls in stores and offices were bragging about their part in the mob last night. Many told of being in the mob from its inception in the early afternoon until the closing scene, when Brown's body was burned just across the street from the Federal Courthouse and Post Office.

A vigorous prosecution of the men responsible for the lynching of Brown is being prepared by County Attorney Shotwell. Several arrests were made this afternoon of small boys who threw bricks through the windows of the Court House, but these were released on the promise of their parents that they would be in Juvenile Court when called. The Sheriff was afraid to put the boys in jail for fear the mob would return tonight and destroy the building.

A Grand Jury will be called tomorrow by the District Court to inquire into the rioting. A list of hundreds of those who were in the mob is being prepared and these will be summoned to testify. Photographs made by newspaper photographers, which plainly show the faces of men and women, are being obtained by the authorities and will be used as proofs in the trials which the County Attorney says will follow swiftly.

Lieut. Col. Wuest of Fort Omaha today issued this proclamation:

To the Citizens of Omaha:

Rioting in the streets of Omaha has been suppressed and the situation is in hand. All law-abiding citizens of whatever race or color will be given full protection of person and property. It is requested of all good citizens that all firearms and ammunition be surrendered without delay to the Chief of Police or to the nearest military headquarters. This will be expected of all, irrespective of race or color. Property so surrendered will be receipted for and later returned. All persons are warned that looting will be summarily dealt with. The carrying of arms will be looked upon as an intention to disregard the law.

Have confidence in the military forces that are protecting you and assist them in restoring order by obeying their instructions.

JACOB S. WUEST
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., Commanding Fort Omaha.

The American Legion this afternoon decided to assist in maintaining law and order, although returning soldiers and sailors cut a sorry figure last night. Many leading spirits of the mob wore uniforms, and soldiers with guns were scattered through the mob everywhere. The only man killed beside the negro Brown was a returned soldier.

But this afternoon 300 members of the Legion met at the City Hall and offered their services to the city authorities.

Arms and ammunition for the use of the Legion have been shipped from the State arsenal at Lincoln and will arrive tomorrow morning.

SEES THE END OF LYNCHING.

N Y C TIMES
MAY 7 1919

Rabbi Wise Speaks at Conference—Federal Legislation Asked.

Speaking last night at the closing session of the National Conference on Lynching, held in the meeting hall of the Ethical Culture Society in West Sixty-third Street, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue declared that after a tour of the country he had become convinced that lynching and mob violence, with the negro as the victim, would shortly be stamped out. Resolutions adopted at the session of the conference at the Bar Association in the afternoon called for the passage of Federal laws against lynching.

"The time has come when Americans want nothing for which they must apologize," asserted Rabbi Wise; "when we want nothing for which, as Americans, we need be afraid. The stain on our beloved land caused by the practice of lynching must be wiped out. I will not insult those of the negro race present by pleading for compassion for your race. Touching upon my own people, I have always felt that there should be no such thing as 'Jewish rights'—only human rights. But I do demand, in the name of democracy, justice for the negro race."

William Pickens, Dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, declared that the foundation of lynching lay in a general lack of regard for the negro in the "half freedom of the race in the United States." The man is in error, he said, who thinks he can indorse disfranchisement and segregation and "Jim Crowism" and still successfully oppose the mob.

Lynchings Essence of Hun Spirit Here, Says Mr. Hughes

Declares Menace of Force in Every Community Must Be Destroyed.

N Y C HERALD
MAY 6 1919

Speaking before the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall last night Charles E. Hughes delivered an address which was punctuated by frequent outbursts of applause from an audience which packed the big auditorium and which was made up almost equally of whites and negroes.

Mr. Hughes declared that the present war and the fight against lynching are synonymous in their ideals and that the salvation of any people lies not only in defeating the foes of democracy but in living up to a sentiment which favors the carrying out of recognized law and order.

"We have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser," he declared. "The menace of force lies in every community. The menace of force in th Hunlike spirit resides in every man who wants to take his little authority or place of advantage, whether he is an employer or an employe, and by virtue of force, without any inquiry into the justice of the demand, without any solution of the grave and difficult problem that may be involved, simply impose his will because he has the power to do so, and that is the very essence of the Hun spirit.

"You have got to begin somewhere, and if there is anything at all in this talk about justice, national or international; if there is anything at all in this splendid appeal to democracy's sentiment, and if there is anything at all in this vision of America's mission to the world, then let us begin now and make lynching impossible."

General John H. Sherburne, commander of the 167th Field Artillery, the first negro artillery regiment in the world, paid a high tribute to the faithfulness and soldierly qualities of that race.

"At all times and under all conditions the men showed a fine cheerfulness and willingness," he said, "and they left with the good will and affection of the French people."

Emmet O'Neal, formerly Governor of Alabama, spoke feelingly against lynch law, declaring that "the United States stands to-day alone among civilized nations as the one that tolerates the cruelty and infamy of mob violence.

"Lynch law is but a relic of savagery unworthy of a self-governing people, and America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by creating a public sentiment so strong as to rend forever this hideous reproach to our civilization," he declared.

Other speakers were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and James Weldon Johnson, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

A NOTED INSURANCE MAN ESCAPES

The Guardian

GEORGIA LYNCHERS.

9-27-19

Story How University Student Escaped Being Lynched—Not Guilty but Cost $330 and Fee, Advised not to Return. .—Same Town Where Leo Frank Was Lynched.

T. Bertram Hamilton, a student at Atlanta University and whose family have been in business in Atlanta for more than 40 years, gives this account in the Atlanta Constitution of how he narrowly escaped being lynched in Marietta, Ga., where Leo Frank a Jew was lynched.

Working in Cartensville in the interest of the Fireside Mutual Insurance company, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, I completed my work Wednesday. Leaving there at 2 P. M. I decided that as I had to pass through Kennesaw I would stop and pay the Kings a visit at Kings' wigwam, a summer resort. I arrived at Kennesaw at 3:40, spent a pleasant time at Kings, coming back in town, I went to the check room at the station to get my bag, after receiving and sitting talking to Turser King, I was approached by a group of countrymen, told I was suspected of something (not told what) and that I should have to consider myself under arrest. A long pistol was placed in my face. I was searched and made to sit in the white waiting room with about 200 staring at me until the train came down, going to Marietta with the gun always trained upon me, I was placed in a white coach and carried to Marietta. As I was being carried through the heart of the city to the courthouse a crowd of about 75 were picked up and followed me in. I was then told of what I was accused and also found that while my bag was checked it had been rifled and the 45 caliber revolver which I carried therein for my protection had been removed. I was then placed in jail with criminals; told by the sheriff of the seriousness of the charge against me also that the mob was forming and that runners had already been sent to Cherokee county to bring in the crowd and that the cry of "lynch him" was all over town. Through Mr. King (to whom I owe my life) two good lawyers, (Harvey Hill of Atlanta and Herbert Clay of Marietta) were placed immediately upon my case. They came to see me; told me that my father was on his way to Marietta and that all effort was being made to send me to Atlanta. A few minutes later the sheriff had all lights turned out in the jail and warned all to be extremely quiet as the danger was great. Later I was called, taken out by a back way into a woman's home, through her front door into a high powered car, in which we raced to Atlanta. I was told by te sheriff that the crowd was larger in town than when they lynched Leo Frank. We arrived in Fulton county jail about 11 P. M.. My father and a crowd of leading citizens came about 12:30 P. M. with lawyers. The next morning I was identified as not being the party and immediately released. The night in jail was a horrible one and I shall always remember it. A correspondent adds the folowing note: Young Hamilton fails to say in his statement that although he was found entirely innocent of the charges, it cost his father $330 in fees. He was advised to forfeit his bond and not to return to Marietta where the affair happened."

THREE MEN ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser

Charged With Killing Negro Whose Body Was Found in Church Ruins

10-19-19

EASTMAN, GA., Oct. 18.—G. C. Rogers, coroner of Dodge county, C. C. Cadwell, Will Watson and John Quillian, of Laurens county, were acquitted today at a preliminary hearing before Justice C. B. Murrell, of Dodge county, of the killing of Eli Cooper, a negro, whose body was found in the ruins of a negro church at Cadwell the latter part of August.

Cooper's widow testified at the hearing. Her testimony conflicted with that given at the coroner's inquest. All of the defendants proved their whereabouts on the night of the alleged homicide.

At the time of Cooper's murder several negro churches were burned. Rewards of $1,350 had been offered for the apprehension of the persons responsible for the destruction of property and the murder of the negro.

Lynchings - 1919.
Side Lights

518

Wealthy Negroes Forced To Leave Montgomery During Reign Of Terror Following Lynching Of Three Negroes

6 Daily Herald
-11-19.

New York, Oct. 11.—In a reign of terrorism following three lynchings in Montgomery, Ala., colored people among them professional men and property owners, are being forced to leave the city, according to a statement published today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

One of the men ordered by white trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Reports from local sources indicate that the Ku Klux is active and is creating a serious condition of race tension.

Two doctors are among the men thus forced out, and four of the colored men forced out of town by threats against their lives are leaving property and business worth more than $100,000.

NEGRO CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS DESTROYED

Montgomery
Selma

Putnam County Scene of Clash Between Races; Five Churches and Two Schools Fired

5-29-19

(Associated Press)

EATONTON G9 May 28—Five churches two schools, and a lodge hall, in different parts of Putnam county, all used by negroes, were burned last night and earl ytoday.

There was some trouble between whites and negroes near here last Sunday and county officers think this was the cause of the incendiarism. Local officials and the State Fire Marshal are making an investigation.

Rewards of more than $1,000 were offered today for apprehension of the incendiaries and white persons in the county subscribed $3,000 towards a fund to rebuild the structures. Many negroes own small farms in Putnam county and at a meeting today at the county seat here whites and negroes joined in pledging co-operation in hunting down the lawless elements.

COURT HOUSE IS IN RUINS

Mayor, Who Twice Escaped Being Hanged, Still in Serious Condition.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—Citizens show no indications to-day that they are ashamed of the actions of the mob which last night burned the Douglas county million dollar Court House in its efforts to lynch William Brown, a negro. They laugh and joke about the lynching and burning of the negro. They even laugh at the attack made upon Mayor Edward P. Smith because that official would not order the negro turned over to the mob.

To-day they dicussed with equanimity the reports that a mob was forming to go to the hospital where the Mayor lies in a precarious condition and complete the job of hanging him. They crowded through and around the wrecked court house, picked their way through tons of half burned city and county records which cannot be duplicated, laughed and joked over particularly bad examples of vandalism and took souvenirs of wrecked and burned police automobiles.

But the business men are indignant. One hundred of the most prominent business and professional men met to-day with the city and county commissioners and the military authorities to discuss ways and means of preventing a recurrence of the mob spirit.

Women Boast of Their Part.

Where one business or professional man expresses indignation, 100 workingmen, clerks and others, indorse the actions of the mob.

Hundreds of men of this class are around to-day boasting of the part they took in wrecking the Court House, lynching the negro and attempting to hang the Mayor.

Men tell of the manner in which they broke into hardware stores and stole guns and ammunition. They laugh with each other at the way they chased a lone negro down some street and beat him half to death. They glory in the way in which they beat policemen and took their pistols away.

This same spirit is found among the women—elevator girls, stenographers and working girls. To-day these girls are laughing and joking with the men as they relate their own experiences last night.

When the negro was lynched and his body riddled with bullets there were as many women as men standing around. Later, when his body was burning, women crowded around and made remarks on the speed being made in "burning up the brute."

"We white girls must be protected from these negroes," is the general trend of their talk. One woman said to-day: "In six weeks twenty assaults by negroes have been made on white girls. Something had to be done to make the town safe for us. We are glad the negro is killed. We are sorry the Court House was burned, but better to burn Court House and teach the brutes a lesson than to permit one girl to be assaulted by them."

Gen. Wood to Take Charge.

One thousand United States soldiers are patrolling the streets to-night. By morning another thousand will be in Omaha, when Gen. Leonard Wood will take charge.

On the north side, where 10,000 negroes live, eighteen machine guns are banked at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets. Seven hundred soldiers, with fixed bayonets, are guarding the negro settlement to keep the negroes in and the whites out. High above the improvised station floats an observation balloon from Fort Omaha. In its basket lookouts are watching for fires which the authorities fear may be started.

Negroes are armed and have a plentiful supply of shells. Their leaders say they will fight to protect their homes if attacked, but that they will make no attack themselves.

County Attorney Shotwell announced this afternoon that the investigation will be swift and sure. This afternoon a number of youths who, it is believed, took part in the rioting were arrested, but were released on the promise of their parents to have them in court when desired. The police feared to place the boys in jail.

Red Cross Boxes Escape Fire.

While clearing the Red Cross quarters in the burned Court House to-day officials of that organization made a curious discovery. All the records were burned and tables, typewriters and chairs were destroyed. But in the centre of the room, exposed to the fire, five big boxes were untouched. In them were knitted sweaters, stockings and jackets. They are for the little children of Belgium.

Agnes Loebeck, whose assault caused the rioting and lynching, was calmer to-day. Last night, when the mob was at its work, she became hysterical. When notified that the negro had been hung, she almost fainted. To-day she lies on a couch, her head bound with cloths.

"I am glad he has been punished, but it was terrible that so many other men had to suffer," she said. "There is no doubt that he was the man. I recognized him the minute the police brought him in. I recognized his voice when he spoke. As he pushed me into the ravine that night he continually told me to shut up. He was the man and I am glad he has been punished."

Miss Loebeck's mother said: "I am glad they killed the negro. I have raised thirteen children. Nine are living. I have lived in this house twenty-seven years, and to think a thing of this kind should come to us after years of hard work.

Mayor Smith, who was twice hanged to a trolley pole because he refused to order the negro delivered to the mob, and who was thought last night to be dying as a result of the treatment, is resting easier to-night in the hospital. His spine is injured. His condition still is serious.

At 8 o'clock to-night the soldiers were in command of the situation at all points. Pedestrians were not permitted to pass the court house.

Col. Jacob Wuest, commander at Fort Omaha, has ordered that all firearms of every sort be turned in, but practically none has been surrendered. The police have appealed to all to stay within doors to-night.

A thunderstorm broke over the city to-night, and authorities believe this will dampen the ardor of rioters.

Anti-Lynching Federal Law Is Demanded

MAY 7. 1919

National Conference Also Calls Upon Congress for Investigation Into Responsibility for Recent Crimes

State Acts Called Waste

Local Officials Afraid to Enforce Existing Statutes, One Speaker Declares

The national conference on lynching brought its two-day conference to an end at the Ethical Culture Church last night with unanimous passage of a resolution that calls upon Congress for an investigation into the circumstances and responsibility for all the recent lynchings that have occurred in the United States.

An earlier resolution, passed at the afternoon session of the conference at the Bar Association, demands that lynching be made a Federal offence, punishable under Federal laws.

"Appealing to the state legislatures is simply a waste of time," said William Nickerson, secretary of the American Mutual Benefit Association, of Houston, Tex. "In the states where lynching is rampant state officers are afraid to enforce the laws that exist. They are afraid of their official lives."

The disadvantages under which the negro still labors in this country were itemized. The need for a thorough public airing of the situation was stressed. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the public setting forth all the details and significance of the nation's lynch record.

Bruce R. Payne, of Tennessee; J. R. Bingham, of Mississippi; Dr. William P. Pickens, of Maryland, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, Major J. E. Spingarn and Mary White Ovington, of New York, were named to serve on this committee. A resolution to provide funds for educational propaganda work, introduced by Dr. Talcott Williams, of Columbia University, was passed unanimously.

Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy, was sharply criticised for an alleged utterance years ago, urging that Southern students carry on a campaign in the North to show the real attitude of the Southern whites toward the negro and the real reasons for lynchings. Judge Terrell, of Washington, who raised the point, said that as a result positions were found for a number of Southerners on Northern papers.

"These men have now risen to editorial positions," said Judge Terrell, "from which they continue to attack the negro and exaggerate his offences."

Praise for President

Contrasting with this was reiterated praise of President Wilson for his recent open stand against lynching. The avowed attitude of the President in the matter, many speakers felt, should greatly facilitate the proposed passage of Federal anti-lynch laws. Further satisfaction was expressed upon receipt of a message from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, now in convention at Cleveland, announcing its support of Federal laws to combat this form of mob violence.

Moorfield Storey, former president of the Bar Association, presided at the sessions. He denounced lynching as a form of cold-blooded murder which disgraced the country.

"We have allowed this thing to go too far," he declared. "All over the country men of light and learning have closed their eyes and ears to the prevalence of this crime. The time has come when it must stop."

Must Eliminate Prejudice

William Pickens, dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, protested that no real progress can be made until the general prejudice against negroes is eliminated.

"That man is a dreamer," he cried, "who hopes to degrade the negro politically, economically and socially, and yet defend him from the mob. There is no use for a Congressman in Washington to say to the lyncher, 'You should not deny a negro a fair trial in court,' if that Congressman, at the same time, lets it be known that it is his opinion that no negro, whatever his merit, should be a Congressman like himself.

"There is no use for an Executive of the nation to tell the white people of Georgia that their negroes

should have a white man's trial in Georgia if at the same time he takes the position that the negroes in government departments at Washington should not have a white man's job."

Rabbi Wise Speaks

Rabbi Wise, Dean Pickens and John R. Shillady were the chief speakers at the evening meeting. Dr. Wise, referring to the prevalence of lynchings as a blot on the national escutcheon, begged for their cessation on the score of democracy and Americanism, adding that he believed the temper of the country was now such that this end will presently be brought about.

Mr. Shillady referred to the beating of Lawrence strikers by masked men and declared that this sort of violence must be stopped, as well as the assaults on the black man.

A telegram of regret was read from Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who explained that he was speaking in the same cause in Mississippi. Senator Medill McCormick sent the convention a letter of sympathy.

HUGHES MAKES PLEA TO END LYNCHINGS

Great War Fought for Nothing if Violence Goes On, He Says.

MOBS MENACE FUTURE

N Y C SUN
MAY 6. 1919

National Conference Sessions Opened Here—Plan to Draft Laws.

Charles E. Hughes told 3,000 persons, half of them white and half negroes, in Carnegie Hall last night that unless lynching in the United States is stopped, "we will have fought the great war for nothing but words."

"I am confident in the future, despite those who are nothing but visionary and impractical," he said. "I bottom that confidence on the popular common sense of our people. But that hope will be shattered whenever the popular common sense yields to mob violence."

Mr. Hughes was the principal speaker at the opening session of the National Conference on Lynching, called by the summons of a committee representing every section of the Union, and sitting in New York for two days. Former Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama told of the experiences of a Southern executive in the suppression of lynching. He advocated as remedial measures the death penalty for the crime against women, usually alleged as the reason for lynching, and the imposition upon every Governor of the duty to remove the sheriff of any county who permitted or connived at lynching. He also advocated death for lynchers as guilty of premeditated murder.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, who commanded the 167th Field Artillery Brigade of the 92d Division, the only negro artillery ever organized, told of the fine record of his men in the warfare in France and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw pleaded that lynching be called by its proper name, murder.

During the course of the meeting it was announced from the stage that Mrs. L. J. Walker, a negro woman, had contributed $5,000 to further the propaganda against lynching and a negro in the audience who said he was Scott Bowne of Arkansas promptly pledged another thousand. Moorfield Storey was chairman of the meeting and a report was made by James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

Mr. Hughes in his speech said in part:

"In any community where the courts are open and the processes of justice are available lynching is murder of the foulest sort. We condemn this crime in particular as a crime, unhappily, against a race to which we are under peculiar obligations. We have brought this race out of servitude into freedom. We must perform this sacred trust, and the fundamental postulate of that trust that we have assumed is that the black man shall have the essentials of justice.

"The salvation of democracy must lie in those days of peace after the victory has been won, when citizens under a democratic Government prove themselves capable of self-restraint and prove themselves able to maintain a Government assuring the justice, in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory.

"There is abroad in the land the opposition to the processes of justice because they are the processes of justice. We have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser; the menace of force resides in every community.

"Lynching is the most deplorable and despicable sign of that revolt against justice as such.

"Justice in America is not to be bought. It is not necessary that any one should give his blood, but to the black man, who in this great crisis has proved his bravery, his honor and his loyalty to our institutions, we certainly do owe the performance of this duty."

The conference will hold sessions this morning and this afternoon at the rooms of the City Bar Association and a mass meeting will be held to-night in the rooms of the Society for Ethical Culture. The conference states its objects to be to make lynching a Federal offence, to start a Congressional investigation of the subject and one by the Department of Justice, to draft a model State law against the practice, to investigate each individual case of lynching through a trained staff and to carry on a campaign in press, pulpit and pamphlet.

WESTCHESTER PA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 9. 1919

NEGRO CHOKES GIRL ON MALVERN STREET

Mary Gunkle, Taken Home Fainting Describes Him as Having a Scar on His Face.

At her home on Church street, Malvern, Mary Gunkle, in her seventeenth year, tells a distressing story about being attacked and badly choked by a negro on Friday evening last. A man answering to her description is in jail.

It seems that she had gone out soon after dark to look for a younger brother, who was late in arriving home, and when a short distance from her home in the suburbs of the town she was attacked by a negro, who kicked and choked her, leaving ugly marks on her throat.

Boys approaching from the opposite direction found her unconscious, and the assailant was frightened away. She was taken home, much shaken up nervously, and on reviving said she thought she could identify the man.

Several men have been arrested, but all could give a good explanation of their whereabouts on the evening in question, and Justice of the Peace H. Morgan Ruth, before whom they were heard, did not feel justified in holding them. It was thought yesterday that an arrest might be made by Constable Ezra King and the State Police, who are at work on the case.

Norman Robinson, a negro from Maryland, who had been employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Poali, was picked up during the afternoon. He was taken before Justice Ruth and given a preliminary hearing, and on advice by telephone from District Attorney Wade, he was sent to the Chester County Prison to await a further hearing.

Mob Nearly Gets Student

Cost Atlanta University Lad $300 to Escape From Cracker Mob. Big Pistol Shoved Under His Nose While They Search Him For Evidence.

New York, August 21.—No matter how well behaved or how cultured a colored man is, is life is constantly in danger, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which issued the following statement:

"Having narrowly escaped lynching in Marietta, Georgia, scene of the lynching of Leo Frank, T. Bertram Hamilton, Negro student in Atlanta University, whose family have been in business in Atlanta for more than 4 years, submits an account of his experience, corroborated by an item in the Atlanta Constitution. This incident occurred Wednesday, July 30. He declares:

"Working in Cartersville, in the interest of the Fireside Mutual Insurance Company, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, I completed my work Wednesday. Leaving there at 2 p. m., I decided that, as I had to pass through Kennesaw, I would stop and pay the Kinks a visit at King's Wigwam (a summer resort).

IS PUT UNDER ARREST

"I arrived at Kennesaw at 3:40 p. m., spent a pleasant time at Kings, coming back into town at 5:30 p. m. I went to the check room at the station to get my bag which I had previously checked; received it and was sitting upon it talking to Turner King when I was approached by a group of countrymen, told I was suspected of something (not told what) and that I would have to consider myself under arrest.

"A long pistol was placed in my face. I was searched and made to sit in the white waiting room, with about two hundred staring at me until the train came down, going to Marietta. With the gun always trained upon me I was placed in a white coach and carried to Marietta.

"As I was being carried through the heart of the city to the court house a crowd of about seventy-five were picked up and followed me in. I was then told of what I was accused and also found that, while my bag was checked, it had been rifled and the 45 calibre revolver which I carried therein for my protection had been found and removed.

CRY OF "LYNCH HIM" SPREAD

"I was then placed in the jail with criminals; told by the sheriff of the seriousness of the charge against me; also that the mob was forming and that runners had already been sent to Cherokee County to bring in the crowd, and that the cry of 'lynch him' was all over the town.

"Through Mr. King (to whom I owe my life) two good lawyers (Harvey Hill of Atlanta and Herbert Clay of Marietta) were placed immediately upon my case; they came up to see me and told me that my father was on his way to Marietta, and that all effort was being made to have me sent to Atlanta.

"A few minutes later the sheriff had all lights turned out in the jail and warned all to be extremely quiet as the danger was great. Later, I was called, taken out by a back way into a woman's home and through her front door into a high-powered car, in which we raced to Atlanta. I was told by the sheriff that the crowd was larger in town than when they lynched Leo Frank.

INNOCENCE ESTABLISHED

"We arrived in Fulton County jail at about 11 p. m. My father and a crowd of the leading citizens came down about 12:30 p. m. with lawyers. The next morning I was identified as not being the party and immediately released. The night in jail was horrible—one that I shall always remember.

"A correspondent adds the following note:

"'Young Hamilton fails to say in his statement that, although he was found entirely innocent of the charges, it cost his father $330 in fees. He was advised to forfeit his bond and not return to Marietta, where the incident happened.'"

Woman Admits Story Of Rape Was Fake

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Minnie Franklin, of this city, after having reported on Friday, August 15 that she had been brutally assaulted by two Colored men admitted today to detectives that the story of her assault was a fabrication.

Mrs. Franklin was attending a carnival in the northeast section of the city on Thursday evening, and with a companion withdrew a short distance from the vicinity of the crowd. Shortly afterwards she staggered into one of the carnival tents, hysterical, and related a broken story of the assault. She alleged that one of the Colored men covered her with a revolver. She gave a good description of the two men, stating thier height, color, approximate age, and describing the clothing they wore.

Before her story was fully related two squads of detectives were scouring the vicinity of the alleged assault in search of the perpetrators.

Mrs. Franklin, after being interrogated by a number of officials, has admitted that the entire story was untrue. Nothing has been said as to the conduct of her companion. Mrs. Franklin is married and has several children.

It is to be noted that the story of this assault, although appearing in the local dailies, occupied inside pages and appeared without the cross page glaring headlines, the result, it is said of the protest of Colored citizens against such undue publicity.

NIGHT RIDER BAND ATTACKS FARMER NEAR RYLAND, ALA.

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 14.—A band of masked night riders numbering twenty or twenty-five persons went to the home of Will Tipton a farmer at Ryland, Ala., last night pulled him out of bed and despite his struggles and the desperate resistance of his wife and children dragged him through the bushes to the Southern railroad and there unmercifully whipped him. Tipton was suffering severely today but came to Huntsville and swore out warrants for eleven men whom he claims were in the mob.

His action here resulted in the arrest tonight of John Mills, Thomas Kennedy, Frank Stofle, Will Nash, Edgar Saxon, Allen Rountree, Dick Kelly, Ed Geron, William Marcum and Robert Geron, all charged with assault with intent to murder.

Tipton says the only reason any one could have for treating him as the night riders did was because he has been accused of giving information regarding the operations of some neighborhood bootleggers of liquor which however he strenuously denied.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 7, 1919

URGES ANTI-LYNCHING LAW.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—A resolution petitioning Congress to enact a Federal Anti-Lynching Law was unanimously adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at the opening of the three day convention here to-day. The council also went on record in favor of making the day on which peace is finally declared a day of national thanksgiving.

Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights

519

519

MAN WHO KILLS MEMBERS OF LONGVIEW, TEXAS MOB SEEKS PROTECTION IN KANSAS

The Topeka Plaindealer 7-25-19

President Kansas Defense Society Comes to Dr. C. P. Davis's Rescue.

Dramatic Scene Before Gov. Allen and Judge Smith---Both Assured the Fugitive he Would Be Given a Man's Chance in Kansas.

Topeka and the great State of Kansas was stirred as never before since the days of old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, when Dr. C. P. Davis of Longview, Tex., who had fled from the state that General Sherman once said if it was left to him to choose between two places in which to dwell, Texas or hell, he would much prefer the latter, arrived in Topeka. From the treatment the colored race is receiving at the hands of the "crackers" who are backed by the lawmakers as well as those entrusted to enforce the laws, bears out the old General's statement.

Dr. Davis had in view "Bleeding Kansas" and her struggle for the freedom of mankind, and set his face toward the land of fair play and justice to all mankind. He knew that in Topeka dwelled a loyal class of white and colored people as well as a governor, state, county and city officials who would see to it that no harm would befall him. Dr. Davis was informed by the editor of The Plaindealer, who is also president of the Kansas Defense Society. He called at our home on Sunday morning. We were out of town and met the Doctor Monday morning and after hearing his story that afternoon we went to the governor's office, where we took the matter up with Judge Smith, parole officer, who passes on all requisitions before the governor takes any action.

The Doctor related the story of the trouble, the cause and condition with tears at times streaming down his cheeks. The Judge assured us that everything would be carefully considered and not to worry.

Governor Allen was out of the city and when he returned the next day a delegation of leading colored citizens representing every section of Kansas called on Governor who had Dr. Davis relate the story. The Governor then suggested that he put himself into the custody of the sheriff and all would be well.

The Doctor was worrying about his family and said he would like to go to Boston, where they had gone, so he left Topeka in an automobile driven by a recently returned soldier without saying anything to anyone, which was the wise thing to do and we hope he is now in the old State of Massachusetts, where he will also be safe from the illegal and unlawful papers issued by a one sided state government whose autocratic powers are always crushing the progressive colored Americans.

We are delighted that the colored people of Longview, Texas stood up for their rights. We need just two thousand leaders equally divided up in those sections of the United States where this lawless element are allowed by the officers of the law to override everything that is decent and right when it comes to dealing with the colored race. If the decent whites want the law equally enforced, let them place colored men in official positions. Sheriff, constables and deputies should be parceled out according to population. As a rule, Southern white officials are ignorant as well as vicious and prey upon the weak. We have contended all along that the Southern white man is a big coward from the fact that it takes a mob of hundreds to subdue, outrage or murder one colored man.

Dr. Davis and his associates took a small pistol and drove the cowards back, wounding several and made their escape. Now they have the audicity to want them arrested and brought back to be lynched or burned at the stake. No! No!! never will any civilized state like Kansas ever give up a human being to such people who have no more regard for human rights than the kaiser and his butchers who murdered women and babies.

Part of these United States: Texas, Georgia, Alabama and a few others ought to be placed under martial law. The white people of these states are as much unfitted to govern the people as the inhabitants of the Figi Islands. The constitution should be so amended that a state allowing such outrages should be put under martial law. These same hell hounds are supporting two families, one colored and one white and yet they have not the sense to quit outraging their own flesh and blood. One-third of the South is amalgamated—plenty of white people with colored blood and visa versa.

We want to see the colored people stand up for their rights everywhere. Just think of it, right under the shadow of the dome of the Nation's Capitol, race riots are allowed to go on for several days in plain view of the

President members of congress and the navy and war department who have just finished fighting a world war and put out of commission the greatest fighting machine the world has ever known, and now think, they cannot stop a riot or stop the many outrages that are breaking out in different sections of the country against the colored people. If the law continues to be lax there will be nothing left for the progressive, fair minded white and colored people to do but follow the method laid down in Washington and Dr. Davis in Texas. If the colored people as a whole would have backed Dr. Davis up he would not have had to flee for his life, but the people of Longview would have been taught another lesson.

White people all over the nation are resorting to anything to secure their rights, why not the colored man? The colored man has been loyal. He could dynamite; he could have destroyed the whole town of Longview by fire; he could destroy any and all of the principal towns in the South if he so desired when these mobs break out and officers refuse to give protection. The colored people are loyal to their government and don't resort to these things.

Now let all the good, Christian white people join with the blacks and make America a better and fit place in which to live. Now let it be known from now on henceforth and forever, that the colored people are not going to stand for insults and not resent them.

DR. DAVIS TELLS GOVERNOR THE STORY OF HIS FLIGHT

He Admits Shooting Into Mob and Killing Four—Dramatic Scene at Capitol — Delegation Accompanies Davis to Governor.

Fleeing from a Longview, Texas mob and with a bounty of $7,500 on his head, Dr. C. P. Davis, a Negro, today surrendered himself to Governor Allen. The Negro—wealthy and graduate of Harvard university—fled to Kansas for protection from the town which was placed under martial law following a race riot. Doctor Davis told a dramatic story to Governor Allen today and admitted that he shot into a mob and killed four men in defense of his home and his family.

Details of the night of horror in the Texas town were related to Governor Allen. Doctor Davis told the Kansas Governor how he escaped with his family in a motor car and of hours in the river while hte mob searched for the Negroes with bloodhounds. A large delegation of Topeka Negroes, headed by Nick Chiles, president of the Kansas Defense society, accompanied Dr. Davis to the governor's office. Governor Allen said he had no right to accept the Negro's surrender. He directed the delegation to Sheriff Hugh Larimer. Under this procedure a full hearing of the case may be had before Governor Allen when the state of Texas seeks to extradite the man.

Was a Dramatic Scene.

Few more dramatic scenes have been enacted in the state house than that which surrounded the twenty-minutes conference in Governor Allen's office. The Negro fugitive went into details concerning the Longview rioting.

"I protested when one of my people was mobbed," said Dr. Davis. This action aroused race feeling in the town. The fugitive became the principal in a drive on the Negro settlement of the town.

"Six strong white men came to my home to whip my niece," the Doctor said. "They charged her with insolence toward her employer. She had already been beaten once. I drew a revolver and protected her."

Then the mob sought to destroy Dr. Davis's property. They cut the tires on his automobile. When night came a mob formed and the whites prepared to storm the Negro's home.

"They were coming with torches and oil and a rope," said the man. When the leaders of the mob were a short distance from his home Dr. Davis says he opened fire with a revolver. Four men, he told the governor, were killed. Then the mob drew back. This gave Doctor Davis an opportunity to escape with his family.

Bloodhounds Were Near.

"We waded the river," he said today—"back and forth to throw that mob off our trial. Sometimes the bloodhounds were within fifty feet of me.

"I knew of just two states that were truly dear," continued the fugitive—"Massachusetts, where I was educated—and Kansas."

Dr. Davis told Governor Allen he had sent his wife, daughter annd niece to Massachusetts. The center of the race riot came to Kansas to surrender to the state's executive.

At South Coffeyville, Okla., several days ago, Dr. Davis was arrested by a peace officer. He was released when he gave a $1,500 cash bond. State and local departments of government in Texas have offered a reward of $7,500 for arrest of the Negro. Demands for extradition of Dr. Davis are expected from Texas as soon as officials of that state know the man is in this state.

Dr. Davis appealed to Governor Allen for protection. He said that removal to Texas meant just one thing—mob violence. Under the action of the Kansas governor today, it will be possible to hold a full and complete hearing as to the merits of the case. The town of Longview was under martial law two days following the rioting.

Antagonized White Business Men.

According to the story which Dr. Davis told in Topeka today, he aroused race feeling in the Longview district when he organized the Negro cotton planters. Thru his organization the Negroes sent their cotton direct to Galveston and saved the middle-man profit of local dealers. Dr. Davis also organized co-operative Negro stores which permitted Negroes in the district to buy merchandise at prices below those quoted by local dealers.

During the war period, Dr. Davis said, he was called upon by committees which told him the amount of bonds he must buy. He said he bought a total of $10,000 worth of government securities. He declared that when he fled from Longview he had a deposit of $11,000 in a local bank, as well as property and securities worth several thousand dollars. He asked Governor Allen to arrange for the protection of this property.

Dr. Davis declared he did not dare return to Texas in the face of the race feeling which exists.—From The Topeka Daily State Journal, Monday evening July 21.

Dr. Davis was not detained in Topeka by the sheriff but was permitted to go his way and The Plaindealer assures his friends in Texas that they will hear from him shortly in a state like Kansas, where he will be protected.

WILL PROSECUTE PRISONERS

The Birmingham Age-Herald

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 24.—Assistant Attorney General Horace Wilkinson assisted by Solicitor Joseph Tate in Birmingham today completed a general investigation of the twelve men brought to the county jail here and confessions are now in the possession of the attorneys from several of

NEGRO ASSAILANT BEATS TO DEATH WIFE OF FARMER

Armed Posse of 600 Men Scours Oglethorpe County Throughout Night in Search of Murderer.

VICTIM WAS MOTHER OF 6-WEEKS-OLD BABY

Small Son of Neighbor Was Only One Near the House at Time Crime Was Committed—Negro Was Farm Hand Employed on Place.

Athens, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—One of the most brutal and heinous murders in the history of crime occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a negro named Abe Cox assaulted and beat to death with a hoe the wife of a prominent Oglethorpe county farmer four miles east of Lexington.

The negro beat his victim over the head with a hoe, and, although she was immediately rushed to St. Mary's hospital, this city, as fast as a speeding automobile could carry her, medical skill was of no avail, the blow causing concussion of the brain. She died at 8:45 o'clock.

An armed posse consisting of fully 600 men bent on avenging the crime is now scouring the countryside in an effort to locate the murderer. The wires connecting the neighboring towns are spreading the news and every few minutes a new member is added to the posse. The excitement in and around Lexington is growing in volume and intensity as the hours pass. Strong, grim, determined men are silently but surely forming a human net around the fugitive and the white light of morning will see the crime avenged, it is believed here. Lexington is empty tonight save for old women and children, as every able-bodied man in town has joined the band. Bloodhounds were sent from Athens about 8 o'clock, but up until 9 o'clock the negro had not been apprehended.

The son of a white neighbor was the only one near the house when the crime was committed. According to his story the negro, who was employed as a hand on the place, went up to the farmer's wife and asked her for some turpentine. She gave him the turpentine and he walked in the direction of an outhouse.

The little boy started home and he saw the negro sit down behind the house, but thought nothing of it. He had gone about 200 yards when he heard a scream. Rushing back to the house he found the planter's wife huddled on the floor in a dying condition. The negro had hit her several times across the head and neck with a hoe leaving an awful gash in her head.

Help was immediately summoned but before the rescuers arrived on the scene the negro had fled. A posse was quickly formed and the man-hunt begun. The negro was last seen going toward the swamps and every effort is being made for his capture before morning.

The victim is survived by her husband and two children, one thirteen years of age and a baby of six weeks.

NEGRO KILLS ONE, SHOOTS UP FIVE, FIGHTING POSSE

After Shooting Divorced Wife Dead and Wounding Her Sister, Benny Richards, Warren County Farmer, Fires at White Man.

SURROUNDED IN WOOD BY 100 ARMED MEN

Plying a Shotgun, He Wounds Sheriff, Warrenton City Clerk and Two Others—Bloodhounds Aid in Pursuit. Several Counties Are Aroused.

Warrenton, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—One is dead, five wounded and a posse of hundreds of citizens armed with rifles are scouring the swamp in Whetstone creek, two miles from here, tonight in search of Benny Richards, a young negro farmer, who perpetrated the deeds of violence.

The wounded include Sheriff W. O. Brinkley, of Warren county; Robert Williford, city clerk of Warrenton, who joined the sheriff's posse in search of the negro; Henry and Louis Baker, two young white farmers.

The trouble started when Richards went to the home of his divorced wife late this afternoon and shot her dead. He then turned his gun on her sister, a young negress, who was in the house with her, and severely wounded the girl.

Replies With Shots.

Robert Gunn, a prominent young business man of Warrenton, passed by the place in his automobile just as Richards was leaving and, having heard the shooting, he stopped the negro to inquire what the trouble was about. Richards' reply was five shots from his revolver directed at Gunn, who immediately put his automobile to the utmost speed it would carry and came into town. Every shot struck the car, but fortunately Gunn himself was unscathed.

As soon as Gunn brought the news to town a posse of a hundred citizens was organized. Headed by Sheriff Brinkley and armed with rifles, they started out to capture the negro. He was located in a wood about a mile from the city just about dark. In the gloom of the wood the negro had the advantage of his pursuers, who were unable to see him.

City Clerk Williford got a glimpse of Richards and immediately afterwards received a load of shot in his right thigh fired at close range. The wound is a painful one, but not serious. A little later the sheriff was brought into town with a load of shot fired full into his face from the negro's shotgun. It is feared that his injury may prove serious.

Later in the evening the Baker boys were shot in the arm by the negro in the swamp where he had been surrounded.

Several Communities Stirred.

About 9 o'clock, Sheriff Sturdevant, of Taliaferro county, joined the posse which had by that time been increased to several hundred. He brought with him a pack of bloodhounds. In fact, the whole section, for several counties around, had been aroused over the affair. Citizens poured in to increase the posse, coming in automobiles from Camak, Crawfordville, Norwood and other towns.

Never were men more determined than they to get the negro out of the swamp in which he was hiding. Quantities of gasoline were poured into the swamp and set afire in an effort to burn him out. The men declared that they would not abandon the search until the Richards negro had been caught. It is believed here that he will be taken dead or alive before morning.

NEGROES ASSAIL CHIEF OF POLICE FOR STATEMENT

MARCH 18, 1919

Condemn Police Head for Making Statements Which May Lead to Race Riots.

Chief of Police Eberstein was strongly condemned at a mass meeting of negroes held Sunday under the auspices of the local representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Zion Baptist church, Twenty-second and Grant streets, for a published statement in which the chief of police was quoted as casting a reflection on the negroes of Omaha.

Chief Eberstein was credited with saying that if the good colored people did not take the matter in hand and assist in eliminating a criminal element among the negroes responsible for the numerous recent assaults on white women in this city and Council Bluffs the East St. Louis riots possibly would be repeated in Omaha.

Let Chief Do Duty.

Resolutions were adopted and a committee waited on Chief Eberstein to protest against his statement. "We hold that if Chief Eberstein, with his crops of officers, does his whole and sworn duty it will not be any more necessary for negroes to hunt down their criminals than it will be for white people to hunt down theirs," the resolutions read.

Chief Eberstein received the committee in his office, listened to the reading of the resolution and asked them to co-operate with him in hunting down the members of their race, who have been terrorizing the community with their depredations.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. William F. Botts, pastor of the Zion Baptist church. The committee which drew up the resolutions and waited on the chief of police were Rev. W. C. Williams, pastor of St. John's M. E. church; Rev. M. H. Wilkinson, pastor of Mt. Mariah church; Rev. William F. Botts, Mrs. James G. Jewell, A. P. Scruggs and A. W. Lewis.

"We hold that the expressions and comment of Chief Eberstein tend to incite racial antipathy by his unfortunate reference to racial faction and a race riot of another time and in a southern community," it was pointed out.

Continuing the resolutions read: "We hold that the expressions of Chief Eberstein to the effect that colored people should ferret out the criminals of their race is an attempt to shift the official responsibility and is unwarranted reflection upon the integrity of the race."

LOUIS RUFFIN SOUGHT IN THREE COUNTIES

Augusta, Ga., April 14.—Louis Ruffin, the negro who is said to have fired the shots which killed Officer Brown and Stephens, near Millen, Ga., Sunday, is still at large, despite the search of sheriff's men of the three counties.

It is known that six people have been killed—the two officers and four negroes, Joe Ruffin, Jr., Andrew Scott, Edmund Scott and Willie Williams, the latter having been taken from a stable near the jail where he had been secreted by officers and lynched. The negro church at Carswell's Grove, one of the finest edifices of the kind in the state, has been burned. Three negro lodge halls have been burned.

There are statements that other negro lodge halls have been burned and that dead bodies of negroes have been found here and there in the county, but these reports cannot be confirmed. The white people at Millen and throughout Jenkins county, while incensed over the murder of the law officers, are quiet.

No threats are publicly made, though the authorities are apprehensive. The negroes in the vicinity of Millen are accepting the situation demurely and without comment. While the tension is acute, it is not the belief that further outbreaks will occur.

Lynchings
Side Light

620

Dastardly Attempt Made to Blacken Character of Girl Assaulted by Negro

Apologists for Commissioner Ringer Start Contemptible Story in Effort to Divert Attention From Disgraceful Failure of Police Department in First Real Crisis During His Administration.

OMAHA NEE BEE
OCTOBER 12, 1919

Following the disgraceful failure of the Omaha police department last week to check the riot, which resulted in the lynching of the negro, Will Brown, the burning of the court house and the destruction of property valued at many thousands of dollars, the Ringer-Thomas combination, supported by the committee of 500, now are making desperate efforts to besmirch the character of the girl assaulted.

For political effect and selfish purposes, a fiendish plan has been put in operation to blacken the good name of 19-year-old Agnes Loebeck.

While the unfortunate girl, against whom there has never before been a breath of suspicion, still is under the care of a physician, representatives and sponsors of a "reform" administration are whispering words of outrageous slander against the negro's defenseless victim.

Agnes Loebeck, the daughter of religious parents, whose reputation always has been without blemish, and whose life was ruined by the negro who paid the penalty to the mob, is being sacrificed on a political altar erected by the supporters of the city administration.

Despite the fact that the investigation made by Deputy Sheriffs Patrick Welch and Harry McDonald showing that Miss Loebeck was not only a good girl, but a devout Christian, the report is being circulated that the victim previously was acquainted with the negro who assaulted her.

An effort is being made to show there was an affair between the negro brute and the innocent girl.

The evil design first came to light when Sheriff Mike Clark was asked several days ago to send his deputies, Welch and McDonald, to Elmer Thomas, to be questioned as the result of their investigation of the unfortunate girl's reputation.

Chief of Detectives John T. Dunn, at the instance of those who are making desperate efforts to retain Mr. Ringer as superintendent of public safety, attempted to prevail on Sheriff Clark to send his deputies to Mr. Thomas' office.

Chief Dunn first appealed to Deputy Sheriff Welch to subject himself to a cross-examination by Mr. Thomas. He refused to do so until he advised with the sheriff.

Refuses Request.

"You will do nothing of the kind," the sheriff promptly ordered "This office will lend no hand to an attack on the poor girl's character She and her family have all the suffering they can bear now.

"In my opinion the plan to rob this poor child of her character and add to her burden, which already is almost beyond human endurance, is as low and contemptible, as cruel and as brutal, as the assault itself."

Reports to the effect that Brown did not attack the girl, but that he simply took a ring he is alleged to have given her, have been in circulation for more than a week. It is being repeated daily by many people said to have obtained their information from supporters of the Ringer-Thomas clique.

One man came to The Bee office and declared he had heard the story about the ring from F. D. Wead, president of the "committee of 500" and one of Mr. Ringer's chief supporters. Mr. Wead, when seen by a Bee reporter denied he had ever repeated the story to any one. Mr. Wead did admit, however, that he had heard such a story. He said he had heard it from Deputy Sheriff Welch, but refused to discuss it in detail.

Cowardly Falsehood.

Sheriff Mike Clark branded the statement as an outrageous and cowardly falsehood.

Deputy Welch said:

"I never at any time made a statement to F. D. Wead in regard to Miss Loebeck's reputation. I do not know Mr. Wead and cannot recall ever having seen him.

"It is possible, however, Mr. Wead heard me talking to some one else about the matter. He did not hear me say anything detrimental to the girl's character, because I never said such a thing. I could not, if I would, and I would not if I could. I have talked to Miss Loebeck and was impressed with her modest manner and ladylike bearing. I believe she is a good girl. Certainly she has an excellent reputation among the people of her neighborhood.

"Any one who credits me with a story to the effect that Miss Loebeck ever had seen the negro, Will Brown, prior to the time the fiend assaulted her, is an unadulterated liar."

Wanted Affidavit.

A negro man several days ago called on a woman living in the vicinity of South Eleventh and Mason streets, known by the police as a keeper of one of the most notorious dives in Omaha, and attempted to get her to swear to a statement that Miss Loebeck had met the negro, Will Brown, at her house.

The woman refused absolutely to be persuaded to make the statement sought by the man.

Though Brown formerly roomed at this house, the woman declared she had never seen or heard of Miss Loebeck until after the girl was assaulted.

"FAKE" ASSAULTS

8-23-19

So much clamor and bad blood have been aroused by the repeated charge of assaults attempted upon women in the city of Washington, that more than ordinary significance attaches to a news item found tucked away in an inconspicuous position on an inside page of the Washington *Times*. It was headed "WOMAN NOW DENIES SHE WAS ATTACKED" and read as follows:

New York

The case of an alleged attack on Mrs. Minnie Franklin, 1361 K street southeast, by two Negroes near Fifteenth and H streets northeast, Thursday night, was closed last night, when, according to detectives, the woman said the story was a fabrication.

Several headquarters detectives questioned the woman yesterday and then went over the ground where the alleged attack was supposed to have occurred, but could find no evidence of a struggle.

This reported case of "assault" had "scare" head lines at the time it was supposed to have occurred, and it looked as if the daily papers were trying to provoke another riot. Later, by the admission of the accuser, the police and the press, the charge was shown to be groundless.

Time and again these charges of assault have been shown to be "faked," and the most credulous should be brought to see the necessity of searching investigation before pronouncing the accused guilty. Hysteria, by newspaper suggestion, may be at the foundation of many a case of reported "assault."

PECULIAR MIXUP OF IDENTY IN TWIGGS IS FATAL

Dublin Ga. Herald
JULY 2, 1919

Negro Suspected of Being Hubert Cummings Was Killed When Party Arrested Him on Suspicion.

A negro, Cleveland Butler, was shot and fatally wounded by four white men in Twiggs county yesterday, according to news reaching Dublin, when he was arrested by the men on suspicion that he was Hubert Cummings, the negro badly wanted in Laurens county. After the negro had died, parties from Dublin saw him, and stated positively that he was not Cummings.

According to the story told by members of the Laurens county parties who went to identify the negro, the four white men implicated were Messrs. Tharpe, Griffin, Myers, and other other man they did not know. These men stated they heard of a strange negro working in the chalk mines just over the line in Twiggs county, and after seeing him decided that he very much resembled Cummings. They decided to capture him, and laid their plans. Learning that he was asleep at a negro house near the mines, they went to the house Tuesday, went into the room where the negro was sleeping. They stated they called to him twice, and when he did not answer, they decided he might be preparing to shoot at them through the coverings, and decided to shoot first, which they did. The load from a shotgun fired at close range tore away a portion of the negro's jaw and chin, teeth and tongue, making an ugly wound. Neither of the men was an officer of any kind, but they carried the negro to the sheriff of Twiggs county, who refused to take him, telling the men that the negro should go to the hospital at once, and if he proved to be Cummings, Macon was the place to carry him. They carried the negro to the jail in Macon, but here again the sheriff refused to take him but told the men to rush the man to the hospital at once. They carried him to the Macon hospital, where he died a few minutes after being taken in.

Whinle this was going on, Deputy Sheriff Lester Watson had been notified by Sheriff Griffin of the negro's capture, and he gathered a party who knew Cummings well, and went to Macon to identify the negro. He carried with him Charlie Stinson. Bob Shivar and Lamar Heath, all of whom would know Cummings anywhere at any time. The Dublin party saw the negro about ten minutes after he had died, and immediately stated that he was not Cummings. Although he favored Cummings, the dead negro was reported lighter in color, with an old scar on his face that Cummings did not have, wore an army uniform, and had a scar on his abdomen which had evidently resulted from an operation performed by a physician. The men from this county were positive, however, that it was not Cummings.

Just what will be the outcome of the case against the white men who were responsible for the negro's death is not known here, but they are in a rather peculiar and somewhat uncomfortable position as a result of the affair.

520

Shotguns Support "Keep-out" Warning

8-23-19

MERIDAN, Miss., Aug. 19.—A real interesting story comes from Wakne county, where last week serious race trouble was narrowly averted, according to those who attended the session of court, which ended last Saturday afternoon. It is said that the residents of Beat 5 in that county armed themselves with shotguns and repelled the importation of a large number of Colored laborers into that section by a lumber company.

Chestnut

According to authoritative information, Beat 5 has been one of the sections where no Colored people were allowed, particularly that part of the beat. About thirty years ago a tract of timber was bought by a big lumber concern and on warning they obeyed the request not to send Colored people into the section.

Recently another lumber company bought some timber in that section and the residents sent a committee

requesting that no Colored men be used except on the trains and on road bed work. This warning, it is said, was disregarded and last week a train-load of Colored workmen was started into that section. The train was met by a large armed body and the frightened men jumped from the cars through the windows and doors, and made their escapes.

The matter it is said, was presented to the grand jury but so far as can be learned no indictments were returned.

SIX PERSONS DEAD FROM RACE CLASH AT NEGRO CHURCH NEAR MILLEN, GA.

The Atlanta Constitution

Trouble Began When Two Officers Stopped Car With Preacher, in Order to Search It for Blind Tiger Liquor.

4-14-19

OFFICERS ARE KILLED IN DUEL WITH BLACKS

Night Marshal Stephens, Who Had Been Especially Active in Campaign Against Tigers, Not Only Shot, But Was Beaten as Well.

Millen, Ga., April 13.—Six persons are known to be dead as a result of a race clash in the northern part of Jenkins county this afternoon.

The dead:

County Policeman W. C. Brown.

Night Marshal T. H. Stephens.

Edmond Scott, a negro.

John Holloway Ruffin, negro, and two of his brothers.

The scene of the clash was at a negro church meeting in the Carswell grove. Scott was bringing a preacher from Waynesboro, fifteen miles away, in an automobile, when he was stopped by the two officers who had been called to the scene because of reports that blind tiger liquor was being distributed. Finding a pistol of Scott they placed him under arrest.

Joe Ruffin, father of three negroes who were killed, drove up in his high-powered car and is alleged to have opened fire. The two officers and Scott and three of the Ruffin boys were killed there. Stephens, who had been especially active against blind tigers, was not only shot, but his head and body was beaten. He lived nearly two hours, however.

Officers who rushed to the scene found Joe Ruffin. He was carried to Augusta for safe keeping. They are still looking for Louis Ruffin and others who are alleged to have figured in the shooting.

Hundreds of people hurried to the scene when first reports of the clash were received, and many of these remained out all night.

LEADING COLORED MEN FORCED TO LEAVE HOME

New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Anderson, S. C.—Prof. M. H. Gassoway, for twenty years teacher and principal in the schools of Anderson, has been compelled to give up his school work and leave this community. He was president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and the ignorant whites circulated the report that he was teaching intermarriages between the races. It is reported that, with his wife Mr. Gasoway has gone to Cleveland, O

His is not the only enforced migration, as the Rev. Mr. Batchelor, pastor of a local church, has had to leave, going somewhere in Virginia. Mr Timmins, editor of the local Negro paper, has gone to parts unknown, but is reported to be safely out of reach of his enemies.

SHERIFF KILLED IN LEADING MAN HUNT

The Raleigh Independent

7-19-19

Tampa, Fla., July 4.—B. G. Wilcox, a deputy sheriff, was shot and killed today near Clermont, 75 miles north of here a she and Sheriff Smythe, of Lake County, exchanged shots with Luther Wilson, a white man, sought on a charge of attempted assault on a young white woman. Wilson was arrested several weeks ago and escaped. A reward of $150 was offered for his arrest. A posse of several hundred was formed and began seaching fo him. The young woman was related by marriage to Wilson. She asserted he had blacked that she recognized him.

In commenting on this incident, the Newport News (Va.) Star speaks as follows:

The above press dispatch was taken from the Associated Press news, and is not the thought of some radical newspaper of the race, whic has suffered so much from these sort of deceptions.

The black man has suffered so much punishment, as a result of these despicable subterfuges, that occasionally the Lord suffers the guilty white brute to be shown in his true color, as is evidenced by the above incident.

So many of those sort of crimes have been practiced, and then some innocent black man has paid the penalty, that white men like Luther Wilson invade their own families under the disguise of a black face, and trust to accomplish their nefarious acts, and make some poor black man hang by the neck or burn at the stake for a crime in which he plays no part.

The tendency to execute the law by mob decree has so often prevailed in the South that any designing white reprobate can gather a mob to do violence to a colored person, without any fear of apprehension or punishment.

Public sentiment, among a certain class of white people, has been so insidiously instilled against the colored man that the lowest characters among the white can put a black man's life in jeopardy upon the most flimsy pretext, if it is produced at the right place and to the right sort of white people.

With no possible chance offered to prove one's innocence, the charge is sufficient to work a colored man's undoing, no matter what the black man's reputation and character, and if the habit does not break down, as it has in the case above cited, the black man will either have to leave the places inhabited by that class of whites, or make up his mind that since there is no law to protect him, and since die he must, if such a charge is made against him, that he had better die like a man, than as a coward.

The white people who are above the common horde, and who could work a sentiment against these outrages, are so situated ,either in politics or in business, that they fear to incur the illwill of that class of unprincipled whites, who stop at nothing which would enable them to put a black man out of existence, who had incurred their enmity, or who could be used to hide their infamy.

ANGRY MOB CHASES OUT SCHOOL HEAD

The Chicago Defender.

Threaten to Massacre Family of Anderson School Principal

12-6-19.

(By a Staff Correspondent)

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Because he refused to resign as president of the Anderson, S. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Prof. M. H. Gassaway, formerly principal of a school in that city, was threatened with death and driven from the town by whites who objected to his stand on the issue. Prof. Gassaway and family are now residing at 3638 Cedar avenue, this city. Not only was he opposed by the whites, but members of his own race, seeking to gain favor among his oppressors, joined in the attack upon him.

Leaves Life Work

Thirty years of laboring to elevate his Race, coupled with an abundance of self-denial and sacrifice to accomplish something, are chapters in the life of Prof. Gassaway and his wife, whose final reward from the best element of the South was contained in the message they received one morning in October from the mob that was meeting up-town, "Get out, Gasaway, or we'll kill the whole family."

Left Town Quietly

With heavy heart, but consoled by the fact that his haven of refuge awaited him in the North, the school master gathered his family about him and stole silently out of the town of Anderson and came direct to Cleveland. A charge of teaching his pupils "social equality" had been placed against him. In an interview with a Defender reporter Prof. Gassaway made the following statement:

"I am giving you facts about the way I have been treated at Anderson, S. C. That is my home. I have been principal of the scohol there for 30 years. My wife and myself began teaching there when the school was a small three months school, and with only eight pupils. Now it is two schools with over twelve hundred pupils and twenty-three teachers. A high school department and industrial, both for girls and boys, has been added.

"My son came home from the army and was running a broom factory worth $2,000. I had by the greatest sacrifice accumulated some property and a very comfortable home. The school was in the height of prosperity, but jealous eyes were around and it was shown in several very mean editorials from the Anderson Tribune, whose editor is a Negro hater.

Judas Aids Whites

"He has from the time that I was made president of the Anderson branch of the N. A. A. C. P. made the most vicious attacks on me with the aid of the Colored doctor, who acted as stool pigeon. This was Dr. N. A. Jenkins. He told this editor that he did not believe in the principles of the N. A. A. C. P. and that I was the one who was responsible for such an organization in Anderson. I did not deny it, for I certainly do believe in the rights of my people. It made the editor (Vic Chesier) sore because I did not deny it; then he asked the board of trustees to dismiss me. This they refused to do. Then he said I was teaching social equality to my students. This stirred the poor class of whites, and we were threatened from time to time.

"They said they would burn us out. There have been weeks that some members of my family had to watch while the others slept. All three of my sons were in the army and they were determined that they would not slip up on us. One of my boys was a radio sergeant in France.

Mob Gathers

"On Oct. 9 the superintendent of the school came to my house and pleaded with me to leave and not sacrifice my life to a mob. I and one of my sons said we would not go, but would fight it out and die if need be; other friends and my wife pleaded with me in such a manner that I consented to go. The superintendent said: 'Gassaway, they (meaning the poorer class) are sitting around waiting for you to refuse.' This editor came up to me the same day and said if I did not go and the mob didn't kill me, he (Vic Chesier) would do the job himself.

Sons in College

"In two hours I had my family (two boys were away at school, one at Howard University studying law, and one at Moorehouse College completing his college course), my wife and one son, in a car making for a near-by station; then on to Atlanta, Ga., and the next day on to Cleveland, Ohio. We had only time to pick up a little wearing apparel and put them in a suitcase, for the mob uptown was angry and awaiting the attack. The horse was in the stable, cow hitched out where I put her that morning, chickens in the yard—everything left. No business arranged, all my son's machinery left. We never had time to straighten ourselves for a journey.

Born in Anderson

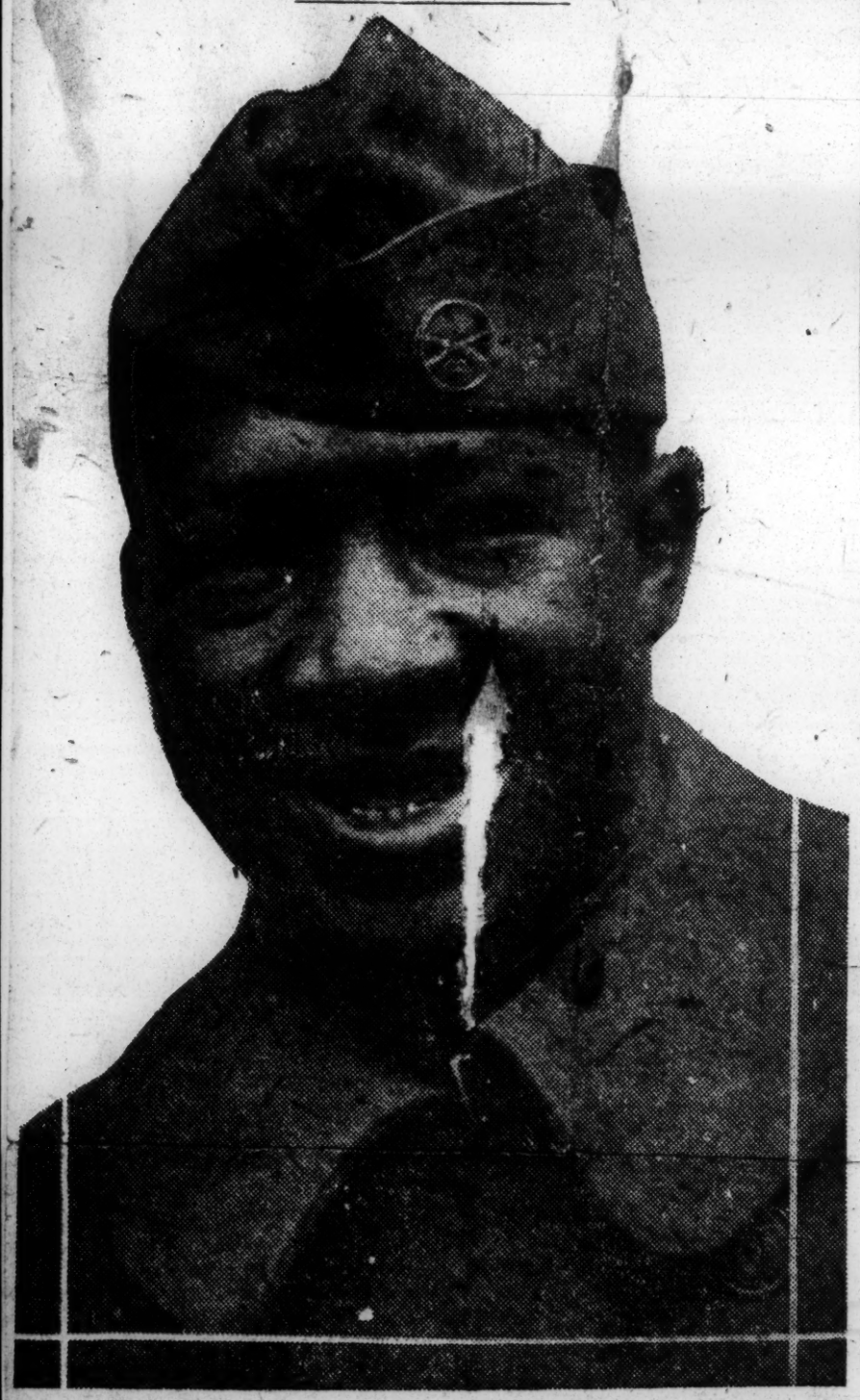
"This is a mild statement of the case. Now, I have never had anything brought up against me, and not one of my children has ever had anything against them—never been up to court on any offense, and they are all grown to young manhood. I was born seven miles from Anderson, and everybody will tell you that I have lived an exemplary life. All my seven children were born in Anderson, and not one thing unlawfully has been charged to them or their parents, yet I must be driven from my home like a criminal because I want my rights and dare to say so. And Dr. Jenkins is so little to go back on his own Race.

"I am nicely situated here, and the leading men are encouraging me and they have gotten me a very fine position at clerical work. I wanted you to know the real facts of the case. That I have never taught social equality, but I have spoken for my rights. I would not close up the N. A. A. C. P., as they wanted me to do. I want the whole country to know how the whites of Anderson, S. C., treat her respectable Colored citizens. Driven away from a whole life work because I don't do things against myself and my race. Yet some are ignorant enough to say the south is the best place for us."

Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights

521

Soldier Did Not Assault Woman, Belief of Police



Henry Culpepper, accused soldier, as he appeared at the police station today.

Suspected Negro Released Late Yesterday on Bond and Others Are Given Their Freedom.

OMAHA NEB BEE
MARCH 18, 1919

Henry Culpepper, negro, discharged soldier, suspected of being the assailant of Mrs. Eleanor Glassman, was released late yesterday on bail bond, according to Police Captain Vanous.

Captain John Dunn stated last night that no further arrests had been made that had important bearing on the case.

"I expect to capture the man, but it will take time," said Captain Dunn. The captain stated Saturday night th[illegible]uly be a matter of hou[illegible] the [illegible]o assailant was in custody. At that time he declared he had definite information as to the identity of the assailant.

Asked whether he was in favor of the use of bloodhounds, he laughed and said: "We don't need them. We can do the work of bloodhounds ourselves.

Culpepper was arrested Saturday night by Detectives Stoley and Brinkman in the Burlington railroad yards. The detectives said he told a disconnected story about his actions Friday night when Mrs. Glassman was assaulted in her home, 2605 Bristol street.

Detective Chief John Dunn said yesterday he did not believe Culpepper was guilty of the attack on Mrs. Glassman. Contrary to reports, Culpepper had no scratches or recent scars on his face such as a woman's finger nails might make.

Not Men Wanted

The 30 negro suspects arrested Saturday are being tried in police court on charges of vagrancy. None of them answers the description Mrs. Glassman gave of the negro with whom she said she battled for 30 minutes.

Culpepper was taken Sunday to the Glassman home for identification. Mrs. Glassman's family refused to allow her to see him.

Dr. Elizabeth Lyman, physician called on the case, said Mrs. Glassman had not been chloroformed or criminally assaulted. Dr. Lyman attributes Mrs. Glassman's dazed and semi-conscious condition to nervous shock.

Police are still tracing down every possible clue to the possible clearing up of the attack on Mrs. Glassman. Every detective in the department is working on the case.

Father Sees Detective.

Culpepper served 18 months in the army. He was stationed at an eastern army camp awaiting embarkation orders for overseas service when the armistice was signed. When arrested he was wearing the overseas clothing issued him.

JENKINS NOT GUILTY OF LYNCHING NEGROES

Tuscumbia, Ala., February [illegible]—The jury in the case of the state of Alabama against Jeff Jenkins, the second of the defendants charged with murder in connection with the lynching of two negroes near Sheffield last November, at 9.35 o'clock this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. Following the verdict Judge J. J. Curtis announced that at the request of Solicitors Jones and Thompson he would nol prosse the remaining sixteen cases on which arrests had been made. The state introduced practically the same evidence in the Jenkins case they had previously introduced in the case of Frank Dillard, who was acquitted yesterday afternoon.

Both Dillard and Jenkins produced witnesses who testified defendants were elsewhere when the lynching of which they were accused took place. The states' witnesses were chiefly negro prisoners who claimed to have recognized the men as those who were among the mob which took the negro from the jail.

DRIVEN FROM SOUTH BY MOB

Chicago Defender 12-6

Mr. M. H. Gassaway and wife, in center, and their two sons, now in college, who were driven from their home in Anderson, S. C., where Mr. Gassaway had been principal of the high school for the past thirty years. He refused to resign as president of the N. A. A. C. P. branch in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gassaway are now in Cleveland, Ohio.

NEGRO RESPONSIBLE FOR RIOT STILL FREE

Whites Take Vengeance For Death of Officers by Destroying Negro Property

(Associated Press.)

MILLEN, GA., April 14.—Louis Ruffin, the negro who county authorities charge with having fired the shots that killed County Policeman W. C. Brown and Night Marshal T. H. Stephens, at Carswell Grove Church yesterday, was still at large late tonight, despite a search by the sheriff's deputies through this and adjoining counties.

The negro church at Carswell Grove one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State, has been burned along with three negro lodge halls in the community and there are unconfirmed rumors that several other halls have been burned and that bodies of negroes have been found in various parts of the county. The situation has quieted down despite these rumors, however, and it it is not believed there will be any further trouble.

In addition to the two officers killed during yesterday's trouble, three negroes were shot to death and a fourth, Will Williams, was later taken from a stable where he had been secreted by officers, and lynched.

MACON QUIET MONDAY FOLLOWING LYNCHING

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., November 3.—Macon was quiet today following the lynching shortly after midnight of Paul Jones, a negro who attacked a white woman last night on the outskirts of the city. Jones was captured by a sheriff's posse which later was forced to surrender the prisoner to a mob of several hundred men. The negro was riddled with bullets and the body burned.

Judge Matthews, in charging the grand jury at the opening of Bibb county superior court today, instructed that a thorough investigation be made into the lynching of Cooker.

POSSE SEARCHES FOR NEGRO AND YOUNG GIRL

Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Mysteriously Disappears.

SEARCHING FOR NEGRO
MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
OCTOBER 20, 1919

Ethel Leath Believed to Have Been Abducted by Negro Tenant—Father of Girl Asks for Dogs.

Posses late last night were searching the country near Somerville, Tenn., about 40 miles from Memphis, for Ethel Leath, 15-year-old daughter of W. H. Leath, who mysteriously disappeared from her father's home in that place sometime Saturday night, according to reports received here late Sunday by long distance telephone.

Facts concerning the disappearance of the young woman could not be learned last night as only meager reports of the affair could be obtained from Somerville. It was learned, however, that the father of the girl suspects William Seaberry, a negro tenant living on the Leath place, with being connected with his daughter's disappearance.

Mr. Leath called the Memphis police headquarters late Sunday night and asked that bloodhounds be sent to Somerville to be used in an effort to find the girl and to locate the negro, who is reported to have been missing since Saturday. Posses searching for the negro and the girl reported last night that they had seen the negro near Somerville, but that he evaded capture. It was learned last night that the bloodhounds asked for by Mr. Leath are now in Mississippi, but it is understood they will be recalled to Memphis at once to be sent to Somerville.

MACON GA NEWS
MAY 30, 1919

PUTNAM'S JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.

The citizens of Eatonton and Putnam county deserve great credit for the vigor with which they have gone about the work of discovering the incendiaries who burned half a dozen churches, a lodge and a school building, belonging to the negroes of that county, and also for the generosity with which they have raised a fund to replace the buildings.

It is just such steps as this which time and again prove to the negro that the representative white citizens of the south are the best friends he has and that they have no sympathy whatever with the injustice of which he is occasionally the victim.

It was a mass meeting of representative white men who at Eatonton subscribed $1,500 to a fund which is offered as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage in Putnam county, and $3,000 more with which to rebuild the destroyed structures. It is probable that both amounts have been materially increased by this time, but the principle involved is the important thing, and therein the white citizens of Putnam have done well.

At one time it was reported that the destruction of the negro property was the result of a negro's demand that he be served at a soda fountain conducted for the white trade. If this had been true, the negro who made the demand would have been one of those typical enemies of his own race whose impossible aspirations for "social equality" have been responsible for so much anxiety on the part of his true friends in the south.

But reliable citizens of Putnam county, after an exhaustive inquiry, declare that no such incident was responsible for this destruction of property, which appears to have been absolutely malicious. It is sincerely hoped, therefore, that the perpetrators of the crime will be discovered and punished as they deserve.

No real friend of the negro will ever encourage him in aspirations that are eternally unattainable, but this is all the more reason why he should be protected in all his natural rights, and the action taken at Eatonton goes to show that this sentiment is well established among the law-abiding white people of Georgia.

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
OCTOBER 31, 1919

TROOPS GONE; OMAHA WOMEN ATTACKED

(Special to THE NEWS)

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30.—Following the withdrawal yesterday of 500 Federal troops who have been on guard in Omaha since the rioting and lynching of a month ago, leaving less than 100 soldiers in the city, three white women were last night attacked by negro men.

The previosu night one white woman was attacked by a negro.

Omaha women are becoming afraid to go outside after dark, but are afraid to remain home alone.

Sentiment in the city is working to a point where the real thing in the way of a race riot will occur unless the attacks on white women can be stopped.

DILLARD ACQUITTED IN FIRST LYNCHING CASE IN TUSCUMBIA

2-5-19
The Montgomery Advertiser

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Feb. 4—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury late today in the case of Frank Dillard, charged with being one of the principals in the lynching of Will Byrd, negro. The lynching occurred in Sheffield on November 10, 1918.

The trial of Jeff Jenkins, also charged with being implicated in the lynching, will begin Wednesday, the jury having been selected this evening. Unless Jenkins is convicted it is considered certain that the cases against a score of other men charged with participation in the hanging will be nol-prossed.

Retraction By Chief

The New York Age.

Head Of Police Force, After Arrest of White Criminals, Makes Public Apology For Accusing Negroes

12-20-19,

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Denver, Colo.—Chief of Police Frank Webb, of Casper, has given the following statement to the press:

"In the light of the fact that a Negro has been openly charged through the press on information coming from police headquarters with responsibility for the robberies, I think it is justly due the race to make a public retraction of the charge and vest the responsibility where it belongs. The police were justified in their belief, however, because of the reports all concurring in the statement that a Negro was the perpetrator of the acts."

This statement was given out after the discovery and arrest of two white men and a white woman charged with "hold-ups" and highway robberies, when it was found that one of the men had been systematically blacking his face and impersonating a Negro while committing the many crimes recently reported to the police, in which it was invariably stated by the victim that the criminal was a Negro.

Used Burnt Cork on Face.

Lee Wamsley and Albert Lung were the men, and Flora Stevens the woman, Wamsley doing the active work, covering his face with burnt cork. Numerous hold-ups have recently been charged to unknown Negroes and many homes of respectable Negroes were fruitlessly searched by the police in a hunt for the supposed Negro criminals.

The arrest of Wamsley was brought about by the hold-up of a woman in the residential section of Casper, after police officers had shadowed the three suspects for several hours. Following the robbery of the woman the trail led to the Sprague Hotel, and here Wamsley and Lung were found. Wamsley had attempted to wash the burnt cork from his face, but traces of it were left around the edges of his hair, and it was soon established that no Negro had been guilty of the many crimes committed in Casper within the past month.

Overalls and jumpers used by Wamsley were found, as were two guns used by him in the hold-ups, and several valuable rings and other articles of jewelry were on his person when arrested.

The Stevens woman is reported to have gone to Casper from Denver with Wamsley, and the police believe she is hiding much of the stolen goods.

POSSE SEEKS NEGRO ON MURDER CHARGE

10-6-19,

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 4.—Posses searched the city and surrounding territory today for Joe Turner, negro, charged with the killing of A. M. Blair, and J. L. Kitchin, plain clothes officers shortly after midnight.

The victims were shot down during a raid on an alleged negro gambling house.

A tense situation, which developed following the killing, continued here throughout the day.

NEGRO ASSAILANT OF FARMER CAPTURED

NORFOLK
APRIL 14, 1919

Evaded Bloodhounds By Taking To Water And Refuging On Schooner

Cape Charles, Va., April 13.—Rossie Johnson, the alleged negro assailant of James C. Core, an aged farmer residing near here, was captured by the authorities at Arlington, Va., last night, word having been telephoned to that place by Sheriff Kelly of Eastville that the fugitive was aboard the schooner Powell, en route from Cape Charles to that point.

It was learned yesterday morning that the negro had been hired as a cook aboard the schooner, which was anchored in Cape Charles harbor, the captain having no knowledge of the man's connection with the brutal assault.

After the negro leaped from a window of a room in which he was sleeping, to where the bloodhounds traced him, the scent was again taken up by the dogs. He was trailed to the Chesapeake bay, where he jumped into the water in an effort to deceive his pursuers, and swam to the side of the schooner, where he kept inside until the vessel set sail.

Althouh only 18 years of age, the negro, it is said, has served several terms in the reformatory, and has received several jail sentences for different crimes. He will be taken to Eastville for trial.

Negro Soldier And Negro Officer Dead.

8-8-19

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug 7.

Mr. Phillip Roberts of this place, a soldier, who had just returned from over seas, was shot by an officer, in his own backyard, where he was practicing or exhibiting some of his markmenship; but not until he had shot the officer, who died at once. Mr Roberts lived several hours after he was shot. It seems that the officer came down to ascertain what the shooting was, and was told at the front door that it was Roberts practicing. He went around and in a few minutes, they were making targets out of each other, resulting in the death of both. The whole family of Mr. Roberts' is now in jail. As usual the innocent must suffer with the guilty and this is no exception to the rule.

Rev. M. C. Lewis, a pastor of this city, is a cousin to the family and is gone to seek the truth of the situation.

Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights

522

Hunnish Huntsville's Victims Reach Houston; Arrested As They Left

The Houston Informer carried news story in its issue of June , pertaining to a mob of hillbillies and roughnecks at Huntsville beating an aged colored citizen almost to death, simply because he protested against and objected to these dirty and despicable cowards horse-whipping his boy because it was alleged some colored man had insulted a white girl or woman.

The full particulars of the case were set forth in the aforementioned article and the editor of The Informer took the matter up with Governor William P. Hobby and received a message from the chief magistrate of the State saying that the matter would be given his "careful consideration."

The race man, Mr. Ed Morgan, and his son, Eddie Leroy, after the father's physical condition warranted and permitted the venture, made an attempt to leave Walker county and come to Houston. The old man was still disabled and the wagon which was employed for the trip was fixed up to afford him as much comfort and ease as possible to secure on such a journey. His wife had already preceded him to Houston, where several of their children live.

Badly bruised and all bunged up the elder Morgan was placed in his wagon and an overland trip started with Willis as the objective. The officers and mobbists heard of this (and both were working jointly and in conjunction with each other) and his wagon was overtaken and both the father and son arrested and taken from the wagon; while the team and everything on the wagon, including the 8-year-old baby, were left in the middle of a country road, and that during the night time. The animals wended their way onward and finally pulled their freight and passenger into town. The wagon was virtually stripped of everything the Morgans had on it by these exponents of "democracy."

A charge had been trumped up against the father and son, alleging that when they passed one of the convict farms they had stolen a single-tree and bucket. Both were carried to jail and after submitting the old man to all kinds of brutal treatment, after first advising him to "plead guilty," the officer finally placed a rope around the old man's neck and threatened to hang him if he did not "plead guilty." Being afraid and being physically unable to stand the gruelling and grewsome third degrees, he did as this officer of the law (?) bade him and was fined $49.90. His only offense was in trying to leave the county, unless the other offense was in fate preventing the mob killing him on the occasion of his severe and barbarous beating.

The sheriff then sent a telegram to his daughter in this city and urged her to send her mother back there to get him out, working on the presumption that the mother was in Houston. They planned to incarcerate the old man and thus compel his wife to return to that heathenish and horrible hellhole, ostensibly to pay his fine and get him out of prison, but really to force them to remain in Huntsville or else beat or lynch them both for giving out the information regarding the affair.

The editor of The Informer would not permit the mother to return, but on the other hand a local lawyer was secured and secured the old man's release. He and his son then came to Houston and he says that he is immensely pleased to leave hell for a more pleasant and congenial city.

During his confinement in a neighbor's home and the absence of his wife from their country home in Walker county, some thieves stole all their chickens, hogs and other valuable things. The arresting officer confiscated his Winchester as it lay in the wagon, remarking that "that gun is too fine for a d— nigger to own."

His condition is still serious and while he is glad to be alive after going through such an ordeal, he regrets very much that this country is so unsafe for its own citizens that men are forced to flee from a community on account of mobs and see all the efforts of their lifetime come to naught. Is there no work for friend Woodrow and his League of Nations adherents in dear old "democratic" America?

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
MAY 14 1919

ASKED FOR COMMITTEE

Circumstantial reports have been in circulation in Monroe for some time that while the negro Williams was in jail in Columbia he begged that a committee of white citizens of Monroe be requested to call on him in prison to take his confession, in which he would involve the name of a white man. This request, it is said here, was not communicated to citizens of Monroe until after Williams had been lynched.

Mr. Thomas who was shot by Williams moved to the suburbs of Monroe after his recovery. Being gone, his friends raised a purse and built a cottage for him here.

About two weeks ago Mr. Thomas' wife, a frail little woman who had stuck to him faithfully, found a note on her front porch that was addressed to her. It contained a most insulting proposition and bore the signature of George Bolden. Her husband being blind and unable to protect her, she went to some of her friends and turned the note over to them.

That night a crowd went to Bolden's house and shot him, as related above.

According to the reports "the invasion of the hospital by the mob and the failure of the police and peace officers to give proper protection has aroused great indignation among the people of Monroe." With clues at hand for identification of at least one member of the mob the people of Monroe seem able to keep their indignation under restraint while their city is being seriously wounded in reputation.

WANTS LYNCHING INQUIRY

West Virginia Governor Requests Jury Probe.

NEW YORK CITY POST
DECEMBER 16, 1919

CHARLESTON, W. Va., December 16.—Gov. Cornwell to-day sent a telegram to C. Chapin, Prosecuting Attorney of Logan County, requesting him immediately to obtain a special Grand Jury to investigate the lynching of E. D. Whitfield and Earl Whitney, negroes, at Chapmanville, W. Va.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., December 16.—Reports received here early to-day from Chapmanville, where two negroes were lynched by a mob late yesterday, indicated that quiet prevailed in the town and authorities expected no further disorders. No arrests in connection with the case had been made, the reports stated.

The lynching occurred on the banks of the Guyandotte River at Chapmanville, where the two negroes, E. D. Whitfield and Earl Whitney, charged with the murder of a white man, were taken from deputy sheriffs, shot to death and the bodies thrown into the stream.

Whitfield's body was recovered last night and authorities were dragging the river to-day in an effort to find Whitney's remains.

Cleveland Patrolman Kills One of Two Highwaymen.

CLEVELAND, O., December 16.—Patrolman Takacs shot and killed a bandit said to be Arthur Cameron early to-day while Cameron and a companion were holding up John Vanikas, a restaurant keeper. In the exchange of shots Vanikas was shot through the neck and probably fatally wounded by one of the bandits. The second robber was captured.

White Woman's Confession Averts Lynching Bee

West Plains, Mo., Jan. 3.—When Mrs. Carrie Hofland (white), Omaha, Neb., confessed the murder of Mrs. Pearl Welton (white), wife of Frank Welton, a farmer of Mountain View, Mo., the theory that the crime had been that of a "dark-skinned person" disappeared. Every effort was being made by the people throughout the community to place the murder at the door of persons of color who lived in the neighborhood. The body of Mrs. Welton was found in a cistern and her 3-month-old baby, still alive, was found floating on the water when rescued. Threats of lynching were sent broadcast throughout this section prior to the confession by Mrs. Hofland, and a man with a "dark face" had been singled out.

Mrs. Hofland related how she had followed Welton through three states to find him happily married after she had lived with him as his common law wife in Nebraska. She declared at the preliminary hearing that she choked Mrs. Welton to death and then threw her body into the cistern. Welton was in the forest near by cutting timber when the murder was committed.

THE WHITE LADY SPEAKS AGAIN

We have received the following letter, postmarked, "Valdosta, Georgia," but written on a letter-sheet of the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

12-13-19

Someone has favored me with a copy of the Planet. I am very much surprised to see my letter, or one purporting to be mine in print.

It was written by my secretary on a wager, and neither one of us ever dreamed of its reaching anything but the waste basket. It does not represent me at all. I am no more in favor of lynching than you are. I am extremely sorry if it caused you and your people any trouble. Let it pass to the limbo of mistakes.

Yours truly,
—MRS. J. M. GUILLIAMS.

The tone of this communication is far different from the tone of those letters, which preceded it. In keeping with Mrs. J. M. Guilliams request, we shall let it pass with the others to "limbo of mistakes."

Insulting Negro, Beaten, Vanishes

Curses Farmer and Wife in Auto Accident, Is Flogged With Wet Towels and Is Now Missing

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JULY 29 1919

Unknown parties took a negro named Bud Fowler from one of the deputy sheriffs of Crawford county Sunday night and whipped him with wet towels dipped in sand. The deputy had arrested Fowler on a warrant sworn out by John S. Sandefur, a farmer of Roberta, charging him with using insulting language to the latter and his wife, following an automobile collision. After the bruises suffered by the negro were treated by Dr. McGill, the negro disappeared and Sheriff L. E. Giles, up until last night, had not been able to find Fowler.

According to Sheriff Giles, the negro and Mr. Sandefur, both driving automobiles, collided on the road near Roberta, when the negro used profanity. Mr. Sandefur swore out a warrant, and when the deputy had reached a point near Knoxville after dark Sunday night unknown parties forced the officer to surrender his prisoner.

Dr. McGill reported Fowler was not seriously wounded by the lashing but that his body was swollen. Sheriff Giles believes the negro has left for other parts.

Georgia Whites to Replace Property Destroyed by Mob.

Negroes to Furnish Labor Only—The Most Remarkable in the History of the South.

Cordele, Ga., Oct. 16.—A remarkable proceeding on the part of the white citizens of this place took place a short while ago, when a mass meeting was held to consider the restoring of the Negro church buildings, which were destroyed by a mob several weeks ago. A committee was appointed to investigate the damage done and to report the amount to be raised to make good this destruction.

The committee reported as follows:

"Pursuant to and in connection with a mass meeting held at the court house some weeks ago concerning the burning of Negro churches in the county, a number of white and colored citizens met at the site of one of these churches Thursday and made an investigation of the number of churches destroyed and the cost of rebuilding them. It developed at this meeting that there were three churches destroyed. A careful estimate of the amount necessary for material only was placed at $2,500 for the three. It being thought that if the white people provided the material that the Negroes would do all the building. Those present, both white and colored agreed that this would be a just and agreable division of the burden.

"To the end of raising this fund it was arranged to put on a one-day campaign both in the communities of these churches and in the city of Cordele. This campaign to be waged on Thursday, September 25. To this end committees were appointed to work, both in county and city and it is confidently thought that these committees will meet with the same degree of success that has always characterized our splendid citizenship.

"'There is no more worthy or meritorious cause that we could engage in than assisting to restore the colored church buildings so wantonly destroyed. In no section of our country is the colored race more peaceable, law-abiding and industrious than in Crisp County and we should recognize this attitude with some degree of consideration for their welfare.

"Another thing which we should recognize and appreciate is the fact that notwithstanding the great labor unrest over the country and the agitation to excite labor, our colored race in this county has remained free from these influences — at the same time the Colored race constitutes practically all our labor. It is felt that na trouble will be had in raising the money on next Thursday to serve every purpose in rebuilding the burned churches. So far no one has been found guilty of burning these churches, although a large reward is still offered."

DILLARD NOT GUILTY OF LYNCHING NEGRO

Tuscumbia, Ala., February [illegible] verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury late today in the case of Frank Dillard, charged with being one of the principals in the lynching of Will Byrd, negro. The lynching occurred in Sheffield on November 10, 1918.

The state, in its testimony, relied almost entirely on the evidence of two negroes who were confined in the city jail of Sheffield on the night of the murder. Both of these negroes testified that Dillard was one of a party of men who came to the jail at the time and took Byrd out. Their testimony was partially corroborated by Jailer V. T. Wallace.

The defense produced five witnesses in an effort to prove an alibi for Dillard, each of them testifying that he was at his place of business at the time the negro Byrd was hung. The defense admitted that Dillard was a spectator to the taking from jail of the negro.

The trial of Jeff Jenkins, also charged with being implicated in the lynching, will begin Wednesday, the jury having been selected this afternoon. Unless Jenkins is convicted, it is considered certain that the cases against a score of other men charged with participation in the hanging, will be nolle prossed.

WHIPS COLORED WOMAN FOR ASKING ABOUT $1.50

MISSISSIPPI MOB CALLED OUT HUSBAND, WHIPPED WIFE.

"What took place in Laurel, Miss., Aug. 20, 1919, while Colored people were conducting a meeting there."

A colored woman had taken a lady's wash home and received $1.50 pay; on return, she got a letter out of the P O. opened it and read it, then put the $1.50 in the envelope with the letter and up the street she lost the enevlope and the contents. There were some white boys playing near the spot where she jumped a small stream. She missed the envelope and returned in search for it. She asked the boys if they had seen it. They said "No," and turned their pockets to show, except one boy who ran to the house. As she went to ask the lady of the house to have h' give her the envelope, she was give.. rough words.

That night, a crowd of whites went to her home, commanded her husband to come out. They took her out about 3 or 4 blocks and whipped her, and gave her the letter and $0.50 of th money and brought her back to the house. It was told that none of the men were masked.

Negro Chased by Mob

Seeks Refuge in Lake

PITTSBURG PA SUN
JUNE 23 1919

Fred Young, a Negro of Harmar street, an employe of an amusement house in West View park, was rescued from an angry crowd by police in the park last night. He was hurried to West View police station and when a crowd followed a guard was placed around the jail. He is charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Young, it is alleged, struck a patron when the latter protested at being ordered out at what was declared to be closing time. A woman interfered and, it is alleged, she, too, was struck. A crowd which had collected chased the Negro down a stairs leading to the lake. Young, to escape his pursuers, plunged into the water and waded out until only his head remained above the surface. West View police answering to a riot call pulled him out. "Ad" Compton, 22 years old, of Evergreen road, was arrested as the result of an alleged attempt to wreck the police automobile.

FEATHERS AND TAR FOR TWO.

Maine Stunned by Indignities Heaped by Whites on Negroes at Orono College.

(Boston American.)

Bangor, Me., April 30.—Two colored students from Boston, whose names the authorities are keeping secret, were tarred and feathered by white students at the University of Maine in Orono, led through the streets of the college town with haltars about their necks, and finally chased from town, in the worst disorder which has occurred at the university in years.

Both scholastic and State authorities have made efforts to keep the affair quiet. The colored men had been expelled from the institution a few hours before they were subjected to the indignities. Bangor police were rushed to Orono but on arrival found the student mob had broken up and its vistims had disappeared.

The white students, to the number of eighty, invaded ther ooms of the colored men ,according to the story, and thel atter fought their way to liberty and made an escape down a rope ladder. They ran as far as Oldtown, several miles away, pursued by a yelling mob.

When caught in Oldtown halters were placed around their necks and they were led back along the roads to a point near the college campus where preparations for the "tar and feather party" had been made in advance.

Bystanders, including, it is said, members of thef aculty, made futile efforts to turn the enraged white students from their plan.

he reason for the expulsion of the tored students, who are said to be thres, is kept as secret as the oth- detils of the wild proceedings.

GIRL RETRACTS ASSAULT STORY THAT DOOMED MAN

Memphis, Tenn., November [illegible]—Allen J. McNamara, recently convicted of criminal assault after one of the most sensational trials held here in years, was sentenced late today to be electrocuted January 2 and his alleged victim, who was married to McNamara's brother several days ago, was arrested on a bench warrant charging perjury after she appeared as a witness in McNamara's behalf at today's hearing of his motion for a new trial.

The young woman, in an affidavit presented by McNamara's attorney, which she verified when called to the witness stand, declared McNamara not guilty of the charge, repudiated statements she made when she appeared as the prosecutrix and declared that she had testified in support of the allegation through fear of other persons. She was arrested before leaving the courtroom but was released on bond.

Attorneys for McNamara announced that an appeal to the supreme court would be taken.

Say Negro Shot White Merchant of Bossier

SHREVEPORT TIMES
APRIL 8, 1919

Joe Walker, negro, aged 18, is in the Bossier parish jail at Benton, held on a charge of lying in wait and attempting to kill Gus O'Neal, white, a merchant of Bodcaw, who was wounded in the chest and face late Sunday night at his home. Walker, it is said, fired upon the man, using a shotgun, through an open window. According to reports, Mr. O'Neal was not seriously wounded.

Walker, it is stated, is alleged to have stolen a pistol from Mr. O'Neal about two years ago, and the two are said to have had words about this Sunday afternoon, at which time the negro promised to return the weapon said to have been stolen, to its owner. That night, however, as Mr. O'Neal was preparing to retire, the negro, who is said to have been lying in wait at a window, opened fire and wounded the merchant.

The negro made an effort to escape but was arrested several hours later by Sheriff Edwards, of Bossier parish, and brought to Shreveport. He was transferred Monday to the custody of Sheriff Edwards, of Bossier, and placed in the jail at Benton.

Ask La. Governor Probe Lynchings

N Y C CALL
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People Reminds State's Head of Wilson's Appeal.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public a telegram to Governor R. G. Pleasant of Louisiana, in which the association asks information concerning the lynching of Will Fortner, a Negro, who was taken from the authorities at Bossier, La., last Friday and lynched.

The association reminds Louisiana's Governor of the increase of lynchings in that state, three Negroes having been lynched in 1916, six in 1917, nine in 1918 and three during the first six weeks of 1919, two of the latter having been taken from officers of the law. The association asserts that the conscience of America is becoming quickened concerning the lynching of Negroes, who have no voice in law-making bodies, courts and seldom, if ever, sit on juries, and that President Wilson's appeal of July last against mob violence has made lynching a national issue.

Lynchings - 1919
Side Lights

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat
Independent Mar

National Guardsmen Patrol Street To Prevent Further Trouble.

7-14-19

LONGVIEW, Texas, July 11. — In a race riot in this city last night and early this morning four white men were wounded, one seriously, and four Negroes are in jail, while men are searching the country for other Negroes supposed to have engaged in last night's fighting.

As a precaution against further trouble between whites and Negroes about 100 National Guardsmen from Dallas and Terrell, under command of General R. H. McDill, are on duty here tonight. Other troops are expected from Nacogdoches, and Texas rangers are also due tonight. The Guardsmen are encamped at the jail an dare patrolling the Negro quarters of Longview and sentries are stationed at the hardware stores to prevent forcible securing of ammunition. Last night white men broke into the hardware stores and secured arms and ammunition.

Ernest White, the white man who is expected to die, has recently returned from overseas service. His skull is fractured and his head very badly beaten, presumably with a gun.

The other wounded white men are Elbert Kelly, Longview firemna; Ed. Nelson and Louis A. Baer, Longview business man. The last three were peppered with birdshot during the skirmish in the Negro quarter last night when white men went to the house where a Negro who had been beaten earlier in the day had taken refuge.

Started About Three Weeks Ago

Today many Negroes left Longview. Also a number of white men have come in from near-by East Texas towns. Arms are carried by some of the mopenly. Mayor G. A. Bodenheim said he appealed to the Governor for troops and rangers because public feeling was running so high last night that he feared very serious race fights unless prompt action was taken.

Negro Dwellings Burned.

Six Negro dwellings and two Negro ha'ls were burned early this morning following a night of much excitement. It is believed some Negroes were wounded, for pools of blood were found around the houses where the Negroes were barricaded. However ,all these Negroes made their escape and with the exception of four now in jail are being searched for in the surrounding country by posses.

General McDill and officers of his staff came from Dallas this afternoon in four airplanes which started from Love Field. Another plane started from Dallas, but was forced to land near Terrell.

The inception of the Longview race trouble was about three weeks ago, when a Negro was found in a white woman's room in Kilgore. He was brought to Longview and killed. Recently there appeared in a Negro newspaper in Chicago an article under a Longview date line, to which there was much objection on the part of many.

A Longview Negro, S. L. Jones, who is a school teacher and who is said to represent the Chicago paper in Longview, was charged with having written the article. He denied that he had written it. Yesterday afternoon this Negro, Jones, was shot at and then beaten very severely on the streets of Longview by two white men, who are said to have come from Kilgore.

Jones was taken in charge by C. P. Davis, a Negro physician of Longview, who dressed his wounds and then carried Jones to his (Davis) home. Early last night crowds began to gather on the Longview streets. Mayor Bodenheim sent a telegram to the Chicago Negro paper asking the name of the writer of the Longview article, saying the lives of Negroes were in danger unless an immediate response was received giving the information requested. No reply came last night nor has one yet been received.

Advise Negroes to Leave

Last night, before sending the telegram to the Chicago paper, Mayor Bodenheim sent word to the two Negroes, Jones and Davis, that, in view of public feeling, it would be wise for them to leave town. At 9 o'clock at night they appeared at the city hall, where a special meeting of the council had been called, and asked that they be given protection. Then they returned to the Negro section of town, where it is said, groups of Negroes began to gather, just as groups of white men were gathering uptown.

Mayor Bohenheim, County Judge Bramlette, Ras Young, an attorney, and other citizens asked these groups to disband. By midnight, according to these gentlemen, the excitement seemed to have subsided somewhat. However, within an hour a group of some twelve or fifteen white men went to the Negro quarter and attempted to enter the house of Jones. According to the stories told today these men found themselves ambushed by Negroes who fired from the Jones house, from a house just acros the street and from a corn field in the Jones yard. It is believed that the white men who are wounded with birdshot owe their lives to the fact that the Negroes had no shotguns loaded with buckshot.

Young White, who may die, gave no clear account of his experience. He was not shot, but beaten fearfully over the head, and was not found until an hour later, when he had crawled to a house some distance away. t is estimated that from 100 to 150 shote were fired, probably sixty to seventy of these shots by the Negroes. Some testimony credits the Negroes with a larger proportion of the firing. There seems to be agreement upon the proposition that the white men were at a disadvantage, strategically and perhaps numerically. The firing lasted for about half and hour at intervals.

Officers Urge Coolness

Then the white men returned to the business section of the town, a fire alarm was sounded and soon about 1,000 men had assembled in the square. Mayor Bodenheim, Judge Bramlett and others made speeches, urging against rash and intemperate action. Until about 4 o'clock this morning the crowd continued to mill around the square. Then men entered the hardware stores and supplied themselves with rifles, pistols and ammunition and started for the Negro quarter.

Mayor Bodenheim says his fear then was that there would be a fulfillment of the intention some were expressing to kill every Negro that could be found. He an dother citizens appealed to the men to promise to restrain themselves until daylight. This promise was made with reservation as to the Negroes who had shot at the white men. Citizens with rifles were stationed on the corner leading to the Negro section and remained there until daylight, but there was no further shooting.

Just after daybreak they went to the Jones house. ools of blood were in and around it, but the Negroes had fled during the night. The house was set on fire and burned to the ground. The Davis house was then burned. Four other Negro houses were burned next. Also the building in which Davis had his office was burned.

Then squads started out over the country looking for Jones and Davis and other Negroes supposed to have been in the fighting. These parties are still searching tonight. Meanwhile, this morning four Negroes, said to have been at the Jones house last night, were taken to the jail and locked up, and are now being guarded by State troops.

People Ordered Off Streets

Mayor Bodenheim, after conference with General R. H. McDill, tonight issued a proclamation ordering all people off the streets from 10:30 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning and prohibiting the carrying of firearms. National Guardsmen are patrolling the streets to see that these orders are obeyed.

LONGVIEW, Texas, July 14. — Seventeen white men of Longview were out on bonds of $1,000 each tonight following their arrest late today on warrants charging assault with intent to murder in connection with the gun fight here between whites and Negroes early last Friday. Warrants for their arrest were sworn out by Capt. W. M. Hanson, of the Texas Rangers and were served by a ranger sergeant.

The men submitted to arrest without protest, waived preliminary examination and their cases will be considered by the next county grand jury.

State Police For Tennessee

East Tenn. News
Jan 1919

Nashville, Tenn., June 16.—Various methods of controlling and punishing mobs have been considered in Southern legislatures the past year, but Tennessee has enacted a law with the kind of teeth that can bite a mob in two before it gets to the lynching stage. This is the first Southern state to profit by the experience of Pennsylvania in rooting out her murderous hoodlums of a generation ago.

The governor of Tennessee now has a state police force of 600, scattered through the state but readily mobilized. He has power to call them out on his own responsibility whenever and wherever, in his judgment, law and order are indanger. If a lynching should hereafter occur in this state the head of the state would be held responsible by public opinion. This fixing of responsibility has been shown to be an essential part of any great advance in good government and Tennessee hopes it is through with mob murders.

MOLASSESED AND FEATHERED.

The Guardian
Jan 1919

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Much is to be pardoned to the resurgent freshman in any college. He has had wrongs to make the infants' sinews strong as steel. He feels that anything he can do to a "soph" is justified by the lex talionis and by academic tradition. But one may fear that in the University of Maine the spirit of vengeance is in need of bridling. The story of two sophomores, brothers from South America, with a trace of colored blood in their veins, stripped and daubed over with hot molasses and feathers is not without dramatic suggestiveness. The victims were lucky that tar was not available. Molasses will wash off with patience and plenty of water. There's no known way of getting tar off the skin for a considerable period.

Nevertheless we can't quite recommend the molasses as a quid pro quo for spohomore "domineering," and a worse waste of feathers would be hard to fancy. Molasses belongs on Maine flapjacks, not on sopohmore hides. Feathers belong in the pillows they were probably taken from. The freshmen were too fresh.

"No arrests have been made," of course. The victims have left colclusion, as bad as a man's suit for damages, a lame and impotent conclusion, as abd as a man's suit for breach of promise. The university has apparently dismissed and disciplined nobody. In the original Prohibition State every non-alcoholic form of friskiness has to be treated gently. The worst thing about the indent is Maine's "Dirigo." Such an example followed in other State universities would produce manslaughter or something of that sort soon, and freshman classes would be seriousl depleted.

NEGRO PRISONERS RETURN TO OMAHA

LINCOLN, NEB., STAR
OCTOBER 10, 1919

Men Brought to Penitentiary for Safety Gradually Taken Back.

The twenty-five negro prisoners who were transferred to the state penitentiary here from the Douglas county jail on the day following the mob rioting and the burning of the court house on September 28, are gradually being returned to Omaha, Warden Fenton announced Friday morning.

Eleven of the inmates who went through the terrible experiences on the top floor of the Douglas court house while the mob set fire to the beautiful structure, have now been returned to Omaha. Officers from the Omaha police department took two prisoners back with them Friday.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
MAY 30, 1919

THE PUTNAM OUTRAGE.

It may be a good thing that the outrage in Putnam county happened just when it did and in the way it did and with the aftermath of white indignation and activity which has followed. There has been fear of a good deal of this sort of thing in those sections

where white people of the less responsible class are known to be carrying just at this time a sort of chip on their shoulders, waiting for the "back from France" to "start something."

It had its effect to an extent in the Jenkins county affair, although if there ever was provocation for a measure of posse activity in a community the Jenkins county tragedy contained it. But what has happened in Putnam is thoroughly outrageous, morally as well as technically lawless, unjustified and criminal, and so obviously so that it arrests the attention of a whole state and will come instantly to mind hereafter when in any other community some local incident may start the first impetus to a general race infliction by white operators. And once men think or entertain doubt about these ventures they don't do them.

If the next incident had been a parallel case with that in Jenkins county it would have been impossible to have aroused in the state any genuinely hot and active sentiment of condemnation, even among those who propertly see in any appeal from the orderly processes a lynching not of the victims but of the law itself. For it was not only a vicious crime commited there, but a crime committed by a negro whose expressions had indicated a readiness on the part of him and his large family and community connection to defy any measure not only of white authority, but of all authority save set up by himself and fellow blacks for the blacks generally. Off at a distance that sort of thing does not loom with as large a menace as it does to white folks who have to live with it.

But a smart-aled young negro buck somewhat spoiled with French petting grumbling out a remark about "nigers not being treated like white folks" is not the slightest justification, even in the anger of the moment among people fearful of the growth of such a sentiment, for bothering anything or anybody save the one black who so expressed himself. For a few hoodlums, cloaking themselves under the fine racial and community expression of the Ku Klux tradition, to go out and burn churches, schools and lodge rooms was entirely criminal.

Putnam county is taking hold of the matter with a vigor and promptness thoroughly characteristic of the fine old Georgia citizenship that has always had consequential representation in that section of the state. Mayor Callaway of Eatonton in his own paper calls the depredators by their real names; the white citizens of the county meet with the better negroes to apprehend the guilty parties and hold the whole situation from further exceses, and rewards running within the first few hours to hundreds of dollars are offered by white men.

Thus is the county where it happened drawing sharp and unescapable attention to the issue of lawlessness so raised and, refusing to compromise in any degree with the local sentiment that, small though it was, was strong enough to do the job without any molestation, is proceeding to extend the full arm of the law backed by public sentiment to punish the guilty parties while the offending race is to rebuild the burned structures. That the second thing of the sort should have been such an unequivocal outrage against the balance of relations between both races arouses before much potential harm might have been done a vigorous public sentiment that will do more to prevent like crimes in the future than anything else that might have happened.

e Citizens From Small Town

Mayor Upholds Act of Lawdies in Louisiana Parish

Bogalusa, La., May 2.—This parish has a strange manner of applying the principles of democracy to its best and most prominent citizens. Drs. Brazier and L. J. Barkey, Rev. C. H. Hardin, Prof. Lenor, Messrs. Davis and Brown have been ordered to leave town because they were members of a committee that invited Miss Bernice Anderson, a lecturer from Los Angeles, Cal., to speak in this city on the subject of southern injustices. A further charge was made that they "bucked" the effort of alleged labor agents who sought to organize our people into a labor union. A committee composed of well known white citizens called upon the above named persons and served notices which stated they must "leave town before the sun rises."

Ask Mayor's Aid

A committee of sixteen citizens, endeavoring to counteract the sinister purpose of the whites, called on the mayor, whose answer was that it was not a "city order," but a "district order," and they had better obey it. These men, taxpayers, owners of valuable real estate, had to abide by the "leave town" order and under cover of darkness seek safety in other lands.

Plot Is Revealed

A Defender representative who made a thorough investigation of the situation learns that the action of the whites in ordering the people to leave town was prompted by the desire of robbing the citizens of their real estate holdings. The men committed no offenses, violated no laws, were going about in the peaceful pursuit of their business, but made the fatal mistake of angering the whites by being progressive, acquiring property and inviting outside educational workers to enlighten an ignorant community. "This parish will not stand for such sassy actions on the part of kitchen-smoked darkies; we own this town and will run it," said a white barber in commenting on the affair. Several families have left this city following the posting of "leave town" signs in public thoroughfares.

Mayes Case Will Be Called Monday

Court Undecided As To Whether Change of Venue Will Be Granted.---Mayes Expresses Desire To Have Case Tried In Another County.---Gen. Cates and Judge Cummings To Defend

At Wednesday noon the counsel for the state and the defendant's counsel in the Maurice Mayes case, here Mayes is charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, were discussing the advisability of asking for a change of venue, whereby Mayes would be tried in another county than Knox, where the crime was committed.

Maurice Mayes, who is yet confined in the Hamilton county jail at Chattanooga, where he was taken shortly after having been arrested on the serious charge, strongly protests his innocence and asks that the trial be held in another county. He states that the prejudice is too strong in Knox county against him.

Gov. Roberts has appointed S. G. Heiskell, local attorney, to assist the state in the prosecution of the case and employed as counsel for Mayes are Judge Cummings, a promnient Chattanooga attorney and Gen. Reuben L. Cates, of the Knox county bar

Rumor of Employment of Philadelphia Lawyer Unfounded

The report that has been circulated and printed in several papers that a noted Philadelphia lawyer had been employed, together with two detectives to aid in defending Mayes seems to be altogether unfounded.

Case Will Be Tried Monday

The case against Mayes has been set for Monday, Sept. 29th, and should the criminal court judge, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, decide adversely to a change of venue, the trial will take place in the criminal court room a the Knox county court house.

1 DEAD, 2 WOUNDED, IN AFFRAY AT DUBLIN

George Green Killed, His Brother Hurt and Negro Fatally Wounded.

Dublin, Ga., July 8.—(Specia.)—George Green, a white man, is dead; Bob Ashley, a negro, is fatally wounded, and Clyde Green, a brother of George Green, is seriously wounded as the result of a shooting in Laurens county early this morning that is one of the most unusual ever known here.

Investigation by officers this morning developed the fact that six white men, John Payne, Jr., Landers Cannon, Cleve Bright, Robert Rosier and the two Green brothers went to Ashley's house in a body last night and were party to the shooting. These men claim that they surrounded the house because they had information that Hubert Cummings, the negro who killed Raymond Cannon a few weeks ago, was hiding there.

George Green went to the front door of the house and called to Ashley.

The negro replied by shooting twice, one bullet fatally wounding Green. Immediately the whole party began firing into the house, riddling it with bullets and loads of shot. Ashley was wounded twice fatally.

Another Version.

Another version of the shooting is given by Ashley's wife, the only eyewitness besides the white men. Her statement was that these men woke Ashley up about 1 o'clock and demanded that he open his store close by to sell them some soda water. He replied he could not open up that time of night, whereupon they threatened to come in the house. He told them not to do that as his wife was sick. Their reply to this was a general fusilade of shots, in which Ashley was wounded. He crawled to a table, got his pistol, his wife said, and crawled back to the front door and fired twice.

George Green died in about thirty minutes after being shot. His brother, Clyde, was wounded by a shotgun, and officers state Ashley did not use a shotgun. It is presumed by them that someone of the white men accidentally shot Clyde Green during the general bombardment that took place.

No warrants have been sworn out for any of the men, and no arrests have been made. The community has been quiet since the shooting, and no trouble is expected.

RACE TROUBLE STIRS DUBLIN

Governor Dorsey Calls Out Guards to Protect Negro Who Killed Green—Feeling Reported High.

Responding to an appeal from Dublin, Ga., where it is said race trouble was feared, Governor Dorsey on Friday notified the Home Guard of Savannah and also the Savannah troops to hold themselves in readiness for a possible call for duty at that city.

A telegram from Savannah to the Constitution stated that it was understood the governor had advised the troops to hold themselves in readiness for a possible call, and this was verified by Governor Dorsey Friday night.

Dublin, Ga., July 11.—(Special.)—At a late hour tonight the Dublin home guards, under Captain L. C. Pope, had the situation well in hand here, and officials of the law stated that no outbreak was expected although they admitted that the situation is a grave one. Governor Dorsey called out the guards.

The people here are considerably excited over the incidents of the past week, and feeling is running high. At only a short time before midnight the jail was being guarded by eighty guards and few people were on the streets.

The trouble here began Sunday night when, according to reports of the trouble, six men went to the home of Bob Ashley, a negro, under the impression that Hubert Cummings, the negro slayer of Raymond Cannon, recently killed here, was then hidden there. Upon being refused admission they riddled the house with bullets and gave Ashley a wound that it is believed will prove fatal.

The negro returned the fire and killed George Green, a young farmer, and seriously wounded Clyde Green, his brother. Race feeling has been on the increase since that time. Ashley was lodged in jail tonight.

Savannah, Ga., July 11.—Savannah home guards were tonight ordered to hold themselves in readiness for out-of-town service. Officers declined to give out information. It is reported that the men were to be sent to Dublin.

Lynchings — 1919
& Side Lights

524

DAY OF PRAYER FOR OUR ASSASSINATED

The time has come to act in harmony to bring to the attention of the world, now and forever, the existing conditions of the times in America, and concerted endeavor to bring about better feeling.

To this end, the Chicago Defender calls upon and urges the people throughout the length and breadth of the land to make Sunday, January 4th, 1920, a day of solemn prayer, in memory of the thousands of people of our group who have been wantonly assassinated at the hands of demon mobs, and murdered in cold blood for alleged crimes, without due process of law, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

It is urged further that the people assemble in their various churches, lodge halls, and that families be called together in their homes, and engage in prayer on this occasion, that the Congress and President of the United States may be stirred to immediate action in the defense of and for the universal protection of law abiding people.

NO HEADLINES ANNOUNCE RELEASE OF WILLIAMS.

WHEN ALLEGED ATTACK ON WHITE GIRL WAS MADE DAILIES PLAYED IT UP BIG.

When James Williams, a young colored man, was arrested and accused of an attack on Birdie Crady, a white girl, last January, the dailies played it in big headlines. Thursday the indictment was filed away as the prosecutor said he could not convict the man. This news was hardly to found. So it is with the dailies.

This young man worked on the day of the alleged attack at Chess-Wymonds, where a time clock is used. It was proved he could not hav quit work at the time the clock registered him as quitting and ge to the point of the alleged attack by the time it was made.

POSSES ARE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Greenville, S. C., October 5.—Posses reached the city and surrounding territory today for Joe Turner, negro charged with the killing of A. M. Blair and J. L. Kitchin, plainsclothes officers, shortly after midnight.

The victims were shot down during a raid on an alleged negro gambling house.

A tense situation, which developed following the killing, continued throughout the day.

MOB VIOLENCE IS THREATENED WHEN BIES BODY IS FOUND

(Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 22.—Informing members of the legislature that he had just received a message from Shelbyville, Tenn., that mob violence was threatened following the discovery of the mutilated body of Boss Bies at Chapel Hill, Governor Roberts this afternoon sent an urgent appeal to the solons to repeal the Bowers bill.

Bies' body was found in a well on the place of Charles O'Steen.

O'Steen has not been arrested. A bloody axe was discovered in O'Steen's barn. A trail of blood from the stable to the well led to the finding of the body of Bies. Reports from Shelbyville late today do not bear out report of imminence of mob violence.

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
OCTOBER 13, 1919

The Second Omaha Assault.

Editor Globe:—In view of the especially fair and just attitude of The Globe toward the problems of the colored people of America, I venture to call your attention to one line in your editorial of the 7th, under the heading "The Interminable Feud."

The sentence in question reads, "Martial law frightened neither Negroes nor the whites. A fresh assault occurred within the city of Omaha in forty-eight hours after the original lynching and rioting."

In answer to this statement I beg to quote General Wood, who in an Associated Press despatch, made the following statement: "Mrs. Wisner's (the white woman upon whom the attack is alleged to have been made) account of the attack was incomplete and in part indefinite. There are some curious features to the case. Mrs. Wisner is unable to give any detailed account of what happened; she is unable to say positively whether her assailant was a white man or a Negro, although she seems to think that he was a Negro."

Further, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the morning papers of Oct. 4 state that the Negro who was arrested, charged with this crime, has been released by the police because insufficient evidence to hold him was in their possession.

The seriousness of the situation with regard to riots and lynchings in America is quite apparent when it is an assured fact that had not federal troops been present at that time in Omaha this man, who has now been proved innocent, would assuredly have been lynched. It has been clearly seen that neither the cities nor municipalities can check the wave of mob violence now at its crest in America. The one way out, according to press indications, is by the prompt, favorable action by congress on the resolution introduced by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas calling for a congressional investigation of all race riots and lynchings. This resolution is now pending before the Senate committee on the judiciary. If this should be acted upon favorably by congress it would not stamp out entirely lynching and mob violence, but it would mean a very marked decrease in the number of the outbreaks which have so long been disgracing America.

WALTER F. WHITE,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Oct. 8.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MAY 30, 1919

THE PUTNAM OUTRAGE.

The recent burning of six negro churches in Putnam county was an outrage upon a generally peaceful, law-abiding, Christian community.

As is generally the case in such despicable mischief, the perpetrator—assuming that it was the work of a lone firebug—went about his cowardly business clandestinely and under cover of the night, and his identity is not known.

But that he will be uncovered in time is altogether probable, for it is no simple matter nowadays for a criminal to commit crime on such a wholesale scale and remain hidden for very long.

Attesting the commendable spirit of the citizens of Putnam county, at a mass meeting of white and colored people, held at the county seat on the day following the burning of the little houses of worship, "over $1,100 in cash," according to the account of the meeting furnished The Constitution by its Eatonton correspondent, "was placed on the table as a reward for arrest with evidence to convict," and "those present subscribed $3,000 toward replacing the churches and appointed a committee to raise this amount to $5,000."

The assembled citizens also passed resolutions "indorsing law and order, stamping out of the illegal liquor traffic, and for a fair and impartial trial (for all alleged criminals, including whomever may be arrested in connection with the crime in question) if the offenders are caught."

Arson is one of the most loathsome of crimes, and at once the most cowardly.

The good citizens of Putnam county are inclined to regard this destruction of community property as "the rash act of a fool."

It is either that or else the wilful act of a dangerous and degenerate criminal. If a fool, the man who set fire to those churches is a mendacious fool; and in either case the person or persons who did it constitute a menace which no community can afford to tolerate.

The whole commonwealth is in jeopardy so long as such a menace is at large; and for that reason the state can well afford to assist to the fullest possible extent in establishing the guilt in this instance and in dealing out to the guilty the maximum penalty of the law.

Deputies Battle on Church Ground

Search for Whisky Starts Battle Royal at Camp Meeting

(By Century News Service)

Pulaski, Ga., July 4.—The conduct of white deputy sheriffs of Chandler county at a big camp meeting held at this place by our people resulted in many heads being battered with blunt weapons, and several persons being shot. The deputies were indiscriminately searching lemonade stands and other places having refreshments for public consumption. The officers, without showing their badger endeavored to ransack the stands, and comb their dirty hands through the lemonade which was contained in large tubs on the end of the stands. This action caused a panic.

Battle Officers

When they reached the lemonade emporium operated by Robert Rhodes a barber from Statesboro, who came here to make a little extra change, a tidal wave of sugar sweetened rose water greeted them. The deputies gummed to the skin by the drenching they had received blazed away with their revolvers. Rhodes and his helper, Cooper Williams, declared war on the deputies, and started an offensive with sacks of peanuts, fish sandwiches, sticks of pepper and the grease. These articles occupied the space between the two contending forces for several minutes.

Deputies Call Help

The deputies called for white men in the community to help them and in a few hours the meeting was broken up, and several automobiles loaded with prisoners made their way to Monter, the county seat. A similar action by deputies caused a number of deaths at Millen, Ga., a few months ago, and the death of a sheriff. The occasion here was the celebration of a church anniversary.

SHERIFF'S POSSE AFTER LOUISIANA NEGRO

(Associated Press.)

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 25.—A sheriff's posse and many citizens are combing the country in this section in search of Fred Martin, a negro who authorities claim shot and killed Geo. Ingram of New Orleans, a locomotive engineer, in the cab of an engine near here early today. Martin, who is said to be known by the name of "Pickles" was fireman for Ingram. There were no witnesses to the shooting.

The slain man's former home was in Shawnee, Okla.

Knock-Out Given Governor Bilbo In Fistic Fight

Assistant Attorney General Knocks Down Mississippi Executive in Office of the Secretary of State.

Jackson, Miss., August 8.—Walter Dent, assistant attorfney general of Mississippi, today knocked Governor Theodore Bilbo down in a fist fight in the office of the secretary of state, Joseph Power, who, with other officers' separated the men.

Dent, in a formal statement after the encounter, said he resented an insult in a recent statement printed in the newspapers and which was quoted as the governor's. Governor Bilbo said he was struck without warning. No arrests were made.

NEGRO IS FINED AS ASSAILANT

WASHINGTON D C HERALD
JUNE 4, 1919

Stabbed Man Who Says He Was Defending White Woman Who Was Hugged.

For the second time within a week, a case of a colored man charged with an assault on a white woman has engaged the attention of the Police Court.

Cyril Davis, 22 years of age, colored, employed by the Atlantic Coast line, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Margaret Ellington white, a resident of Mount Rainier, Md., and employed by the Washington Terminal Company to clean dining cars.

The alleged assault occurred Monday morning when Mrs. Ellington was cleaning the ice box of a dining car in the yards at the Union Station. Davis, whose duty was to remove soiled linen from the diner, had to pass through the narrow passageway where Mrs. Ellington was working.

Mrs. Ellington told the court that Davis hugged her. She struggled with the man, she said, and received a cut on the wrist.

Mrs. Ellington complained to Albert Schroeder, assistant foreman of the yards. Schroeder hunted up Davis and an altercation followed during which Schroeder was stabbed in the mouth with an ice pick.

Judge Hardison fined Davis $15 for the assault on Schroeder.

PASSAGE OF FEDERAL LAW AGAINST LYNCHING URGED

NY CITY WORLD
MAY 6, 1919

President Wilson Commended by Conference for Stand Opposing Mob Rule.

Passage of a Federal law against lynching was urged to-day at the national conference on lynching, which is being held at the headquarters of the Bar Association, No. 42 West 44th Street. President Wilson was highly praised for going on record in favor of drastic action against mob law.

Moorfield Storey of Philadelphia, formerly President of the American Bar Association, presided. He said lynching was cold-blooded murder and ought to be stamped out regardless of politics dan religion.

William Nickerson, Secretary of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Houston, Tex., said appeals to State Legislatures would be a waste of time, because State officers will not risk their official positions by taking drastic action in such cases. He also said pastors of churches were afraid to antagonize their congregations.

Two resolutions were adopted, one urging Federal laws on the subject, the other suggesting he establishment of white and negro committees throughout the South.

Hundreds Flee from Alabama After Lynchings

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. —The weekly reports in the labor market in this city show that hundreds of our people are leaving this town for points north on account of the existing conditions concerning the maintenance of law and order. Following the lynching of three men here within a week's time, a general unrest was created and every attempt to halt the exodus arising therefrom has been without success. Additional to the well-formed idea to desert this city came the information that a committee known as the "Vigilante" has warned three of the most wealthy residents of Montgomery to leave town overnight. The three men left without a second invitation.

It is reported last week over fifty men left for Rockford, Ill., where they have been employed by large manufacturing interests.

JOE BINYARD SHOT TO DEATH YESTERDAY

Joe Binyard, a dock worker, was shot to death yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock on Eaton street, near Bay, by police officers. It is stated that an officer was arresting a Negro woman, and Binyard objected to the manner in which she was being handled by the officer. This brought on an argument which resulted in the officer and Binyard coming together. In the tussle on the ground Binyard was shot, after which he ran into a nearby store, where, it is stated, he was shot three times by another officer. The dead man who was about 28 years old, was from St. Helena island.

NEGRO, ALLEGED TO HAVE ASSAULTED A WOMAN, STILL FREE

JACKSON MISS NEWS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1919

Deputies and policemen today are still searching for Hal Nelson, negro, who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a Mrs. Martin, inmate of the State Insane Hospital, yesterday afternoon.

Authorities at the asylum, after an examination, said Mrs. Martin was in perfect physical condition and their belief was that she was merely suffering from an hallucination, common with insane persons.

Mrs. Martin is 57 years old, was formerly a resident of Newton county, but has been in the asylum since 1894. She is not considered dangerous and is allowed the privilege of the grounds.

Nelson is about 35 years old and has been employed at various times as porter at the asylum all of his life, having been raised on the Miller place just north of that institution.

ALLEGED MOB LEADER LOSES LIFE IN FLOOD

The New York Age.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—During the recent floods, which have been raging in this section during the past few days, a number of people lost their lives, including J. F. Funderburg and his son.

It is rumored here that Funderburg was one of the leaders of the mob which lynched the two colored men here in Montgomery county a few weeks ago.

Youths Lynch Their Playmate in Movie Style

Winsted, Conn., June 11.—Joseph Tontarski, the eleven-year-old son of Louis Tontarski, of New Britain, was hanged last night by two of his playmates in the presence of his brother, Walter, 9 years old. The lad was "lynched" after the manner of "movie" cowboys.

The scene of the hanging was a lot and the limb of an old apple tree was used for a scaffold beam. According to the tearful and hysterical story told the New Britain police by Walter, his brother, had thrown the rope over the limb to provide a swing for him, when the boys came along and demanded that Joe give them the rope. On his refusal to do so, they grabbed it from him and, despite his struggles, tied one end of it about his neck.

The other end one of the boys threw over the branch of the tree again, then both hauled Joe up into the air and held him there until they became frightened at the sight of his purpled face, when they dropped the rope and ran.

The limp body fell to the ground and when Walter ran to his brother's side he was dead.

Posses After Negroes.

Little Rock, Ark., August 11.—Posses tonight are searching for two negroes who were today killed at Wingfield, town marshal of Whelen Springs, Ark. It is said the negroes had slapped the marshal's young son and that when he found them all three opened fire. Race trouble is not feared, according to officials.

Whites Fear Negro Uprising in Mississippi.

Vicksburg, Miss., June 26.—Officials here have received many threats that the Negroes of this section intended to start riots here to kill white people in retaliation for the lynching and burning of a Negro here recently.

Much uneasiness has been caused, though officials supprehend no trouble. No chances have been taken, though, for with big crowds here, the police force has been doubled, deputies are on duty, no fire arms are being sold, the cross river saloons are closed and the jail has been converted into an arsenal.

NEGROES OF ELBERTON SHOT BY UNKNOWN MEN

Elberton, Ga., January 2.—(Special.)—The home of Joe Jackson, negro, six miles from this place, was last night visited by a party of six or eight unknown white men, its windows shot out, its doors broken down and several of its inmates shot. The most seriously injured is Tom Guest, brother-in-law of Jackson, who states that he heard shots, ran from the house and was shot in the back with a shotgun. He is not expected to live.

An old uncle of Jackson was sleeping in a side room and was shot through the neck by a pistol thrust through a broken panel in the door. He is not seriously injured. The negroes are unable to state why the attack was made, and the people here are greatly incensed over the unlawful act and are determined to discover the identity of the party.

MASKED LYNCHERS RETURN UNCAUGHT

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
OCTOBER 8, 1919

No Further Outbreaks in Georgia Expected To-Day—Sixty Men Were in Party.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 8.—No further outbreaks in Jasper county, where Eugene Hamilton, a Negro, was lynched early yesterday, was expected here to-day, all reports agreeing that the sixty or more masked men who shot the Negro had separated and gone to their homes.

Hamilton, thirty years old, the son of a Negro preacher, had been convicted and given a sentence of ten years for an attempt on the life of Charles Tingle, a Jasper county farmer. While an appeal for a new trial was pending, mob spirit flamed up because of alleged delay in disposing of the case and it was decided to bring him to Macon for safe keeping. The Negro was taken from the sheriff just before he reached here, carried back to Jasper county, tied to a bridge and his body riddled with bullets.

Tingle was shot in the back with a shotgun, but was not fatally wounded.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 28, 1919

NEGROES DEPORTED TO END CRIME WAVE

Omaha Police Ship 40 Off to Build Railway Bridge.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

OMAHA, Sept. 27.—The Omaha police arrested forty negro loafers to-day, locked them in a passenger car attached to a fast Union Pacific train and sent them to central Wyoming to work on a railroad bridge. The negroes were warned not to attempt to leave the train at either of the stops the fast mail makes between Omaha and Cheyenne, as attempts to lynch negroes have been made at each stop within the last week. The negroes asked to have the car doors not only locked but guarded.

The action of the police followed twenty attacks on women by negroes within the last sixty days. Several murders and numerous holdups have been perpetrated by negroes in the same period. The culmination came Thursday night when a negro attacked a young white girl. Last night a suspect was surrounded by a mob for two hours and fifty policemen were necessary to save him from being lynched.

SHERIFF SHOT DEAD BY MAN HE PURSUED

Tampa, Fla., July 4.—Deputy Sheriff B. C. Wilcox, of Sorrento, one of the best known officers in that section, was shot and killed early this morning near Clermont, 75 north of here, by Luther Wilson, a white man, when the latter was overtaken in the woods by Wilcox and Sheriff Smyth, of Lake county. Sheriff Wilcox, returned the fire, but Wilson escaped and Smyth brought the body of Wilcox back to Clermont. Tonight a posse of several hundred is searching the woods for him.

Wilson was arrested several weeks ago at his home at Lacoochee charged with attempted criminal assault on a relative by marriage while the latter was on her way to school. Wilson, it was charged, blacked his fare in order to look like a negro, but was recognized by the girl, who caused his arrest. After being taken to the county jail at Dade City just in time to avoid mob violence, Wilson escaped and has been at large ever since. Governor Catts recently offered a reward of $150 for his apprehension.

200 NEGROES ARE RAILROADED FROM TOWN

CORBIN, Ky. Oct. 11.—Angered by a series of robberies and attacks on white men, a mob here last night rounded up practically all negroes in Corbin except old residents, placed more than 200 on departing trains and forced the remainder to leave on foot.

During the demonstration a large number of shots were fired. One negro was killed, according to reports, and two others wounded. The town is quiet today.

NEGRO ASSAILANT OF WHITE WOMAN ON HIS WAY HERE

NEW ORLEANS STATES
NOVEMBER 27, 1919

The mayor of Senatobia, Miss., Thursday, asked the chief of police here to be on the lookout for a negro alleged to have attacked Mrs. Claudie Belle Miller of that place Tuesday night.

The negro is said to have left Senatobia in an automobile for New Orleans with two other negroes following the attack. He is described as being yellow in color, weighing about 165 or 175 pounds and was wearing a cap.

Mrs. Miller worked for a newspaper printing company in Senatobia. As she returned from her work Tuesday night she was assaulted by a negro in a dark street near her home. Her screams brought assistance and the negro ran.

The sheriff of Tate county holds one negro suspected of the attack. Mrs. Miller has not positively identified him and the one who escaped is thought to be the guilty man. A third negro was arrested when Mrs. Miller though she recognized him but was released when he proved an alibi.

A mob formed to lynch the negro some doubt as to his guilt the officer held by the sheriff but as there was saved the black. Feeling is very high in Senatobia over the crime.

RIOT GUNS PLACED IN MACON, GA., JAIL

The Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press.)

MACON, Ga., Oct. 10.—Riot guns were set up in the county jail here to night when it was reported residents of the country district near the home of Andrew J. Elkins were preparing to storm the jail for Albert White and his wife, accused of murdering Elkins and wounding his brother-in-law.

Mrs. White is alleged to have told sheriff's deputies toda that her husband killed the aged farmer with a hammer, but that she did not participate in the affair.

NEGRO SOLDIER BEAT UP IN WORTH COUNTY

MACON GA NEWS
APRIL 20, 1919

ALBANY, GA.—Feeling is strong in Sylvester against the parties who took Daniel Mack, a negro soldier recently discharged from the army, from the city barracks there Monday night and beat him almost to death. It is stated by prominent men in the Worth county town that vigorous prosecution will be instituted if the men can be located.

Mack was given a street sentence of thirty days for knocking down a white man who bumped into him on the streets of Sylvester and had served a part of his sentence when four armed men overpowered the acting night marshal, took his keys and removed the negro from the lockup Monday night. The negro cannot be located, as it is understood his relatives, fearing further trouble, spirited him away. e was badly mutilated by the beating and his skull fractured in several places.

Lynchings—1919.
Side Lights

525

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JULY 9, 1919

JOHNSON SAYS ASLEEP AT TIME OF ASSAULT

Ira Johnson, negro, accused of assaulting Miss Bessie Kroupa Monday afternoon, pleaded not guilty in county court this morning, and asked for time to get a lawyer.

"I certainly am not guilty," he told Judge Crawford. "I was asleep in front of my shanty from 12 to 2 o'clock Monday."

"First I knew about it was when a man told me a negro had attacked a white girl down in the woods," Johnson said. "I tell you I'm not the man."

OMAHA NEB NEWS
JULY 21, 1919

NEGRO FREED; NOT IDENTIFIED BY GIRL

Stanley Banks, colored, arrested Saturday on a charge of investigation in connection with the attempted assault o fDaisy Cooper, 10, was discharged in police court today.

The Cooper girl was unable to identify Banks.

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JANUARY 5, 1919

NEGRO MURDERER IS AFRAID OF LYNCHING

John J. Williams, self-confessed negro murderer of Max White, 17-year-old youth who was killed Sunday night while shielding his sweetheart in an attempted holdup by Williams at Nineteenth and Clark streets, suffered a nervous breakdown Tuesday afternoon in his cell at the city jail. He became hysterical and called repeatedly to the jail attendants, asking them whether he was going to be hanged or electrocuted. Dr. J. Johnson, jr., was summoned and succeeded in quieting the negro. Williams is being closely watched for fear he will attempt to commit suicide.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 1, 1919

DRIVE NEGROES FROM TOWN.

Kentucky Mob Banishes Virtually All Blacks—One Is Reported Killed.

CORBIN, Ky., Oct. 31.—Angered by a series of robberies and attacks on white men, a mob here last night rounded up virtually all the negroes in Corbin, except the older residents, placed more than 200 on departing trains, and forced the remainder to leave on foot.

During the demonstration a large number of shots were fired. One negro was killed, according to reports, and two others wounded. The town is quiet today.

AIRPLANES ARE USED IN SEARCH FOR NEGRO

Miami, Fla., July 18.—Private planes, manned by Captain George F. Clemm and Lieutenant Earl Ward, from Curtiss field, aided posses today in searching the Everglades for Will Brown, a negro who is sought for an alleged attack on a white girl here Tuesday afternoon. While the birdmen did not sight the negro, a member of a "ground" posse did just after daylight today, and fired several shots at him, but the black escaped into the swamps. A "by-product" of the day's chase was the capture of a moonshine still in the heart of the 'Glades, and two negroes who are said to have been operating it.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 6, 1919

URGE LAWS ON LYNCHING

Two resolutions were unanimously adopted at the National Conference on lynching in session at the Bar Association today. The first urged that Federal laws against lynching be passed, and the second suggested that committees of white and colored people be formed throughout the South to agitate against lynching in that section of the country.

BATAVIA OHIO COURIER
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

George W. Warner, negro, accused of an attack upon Mrs. Margaret Christian at Marion, was taken to the Mansfield reformatory following threats of lynching at Marion. Later warnings were posted ordering all negroes to leave Marion, many doing so.

Ohio senate adopted the Weist resolution, calling on congress to appropriate $5,000,000 to investigate and fight Spanish influenza. The measure was passed by the house last week. It now goes to Governor Cox.

Negro's Body Found

Tolerton, Ga., June 12.—(Special.) This morning, while F. W. Brock, D. J. Gantt and others were setting out trot lines in the Savannah river near Cherokee Shoals, just below Heardmont, they dragged up the body of a negro which, from appearances, had been dead several days. An examination showed five bullet wounds. No one in the neighborhood was able to identify him. He is thought to be 25 or 30 years old. No negro in the section has been missed recently. The authorities were notified and an inquest will be held.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 17, 1919

Inquiry Starts in Negro Lynching.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Gov. Cornwell sent a telegram to-day to C. Chapin, prosecuting attorney of Logan county, requesting him to obtain a special term of the Logan County Court, and a special Grand Jury to investigate the circumstances attending the lynching o... Whitfield and Earl Whitney, negroes, at Chapmansville, W. Va., yesterday.

N Y
Aug

Arms in Negro Lodge.

EASTMAN, Ga., Aug. 2[illegible].—Arms and ammunition were stored in one of the negro lodges burned in Laurens county this week by mobs of white men, according to reports received here to-day from Cadwell.

CITY OFFICIALS FEAR RACE FIGHTS TO-NIGHT

Mayor Smith, Whom Lynching Mob Tried to Hang, Recovers Consciousness—More U. S. Troops on the Way.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

From a Special Correspondent of THE EVENING SUN

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—This city, which last night saw a mob drag its Mayor, Edward P. Smith, through a public street and then swing him twice from a trolley wire by a rope tied about his neck until he became unconscious, though patrolled by Federal troops to-day, is fearful of new rioting to-night.

Two thousand United States soldiers, some of them manning machine guns mounted in Court House Square, wil do their best to check any effort that may be made to resume the disorders of last night in which the new $1,500,000 court house was stormed and all but burned to the ground, two men were killed and at least fifty persons injured.

One of the men killed was William Brown, a negro, whose attack on a white girl started the trouble. He was publicly hanged and his body burned. The other man who lost his life was Francis Clancy, a soldier.

The attempt to lynch Mayor Smith grew out of the charge that he shot Clancy when, as the Mayor was appealing to the mob to desist from its efforts to take Brown from the jail in the court house, the crowd made another rush upon the building.

The Mayor regained consciousness in the hospital to-day and was able to sit up. His physicians said he had been badly beaten about the chest.

In his delirium the Mayor moaned continuously: "You shall not take him."

It was learned to-day that before the Mayor was strung up he told the mob that under no circumstances could he, as the city's executive, deliver up Brown to be lynched.

"I will give my life if necessary," he is reported to have said, "but I'll not surrender the negro. I'm going to enforce the law."

City Asks for More Troops.

A call for 1,000 more troops was made this afternoon by Acting Mayor W. G. Ure in identical telegrams to Gov. McKelvie and Senator Hitchcock. The massages said:

Situation in Omaha continues serious. Court house gutted by fire. Mayor and many others seriously injured. Stores over city rifled of firearms. Probably 1,000 to 1,500 rifles and revolvers in hands of mob, who are threatening further violence in various negro sections. Fifteen thousand negroes in Omaha, large percentage armed and ready to fight. Three hundred Fort Omaha troops, ninety from Fort Crook, Col. Morris in command, now patrolling threatened districts. These troops must be kept in patrol service several days.

Use every effort to have 1,000 troops permanently quartered at Fort Crook. City authorities unable to cope with situation. This wire sent after consulting citizens' committee and commanding officers.

Soon after this telegram was sent a wire was received from Major-Gen. Leonard Wood saying that he was on his way to Omaha to take personal charge of the troops here. He said he had ordered additional soldiers from Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Funston, Kan., to entrain at once for Omaha. Gen. Wood will arrive to-morrow morning.

Says All Negroes Are Armed.

Negroes all over the United States have armed themselves to protect their homes, according to the Rev. John Albert Williams, president of the Society for the Advancement of Colored people. Mr. Williams was called upon to-day to notify his people to keep off the streets. He replied that if such a request meant that the negroes were owed by a mob he would not advise him to do so, but that in the interest of peace he would do so. He declared every negro in town was armed and ready to protect himself.

"I don't believe there will be further trouble to-night, but our people all over the country have decided to protect their homes," he said. "They will make no advance."

The district judges met this afternoon to call a Grand Jury to investigate the riot.

The Douglas County Chapter of the American Legion issued a call to-day

N Y C SUN
MAY 7, 1919

Besieged Negro Shoots Nine.

PLANTO, Tex., May 6.—Tom Embrey, a negro, after standing off armed citizens and officers for four hours to-day from a barricade in his home here, was shot and killed shortly before noon. Nine persons were wounded by the negro, one probably fatally. The trouble started when Embrey attempted to kill his wife.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 6, 1919

THE ANTI-LYNCHING DRIVE

"Where courts are open and the processes of justice are available, lynching is murder of the foulest sort," was Charles Evans Hughes' formulation of an idea universally accepted by thinking Americans at the Anti-Lynching Conference in Carnegie Hall. The conference stands for the beginning of a drive against what has become a blot on the escutcheon of America. In large measure it is due to the energetic activities of the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, a suffragist leader. Moorfield Storey of Boston and former Governor O'Neal of Alabama were on the same platform. No one is anxious to emphasize the problem's relation to sectionalism. Mr. O'Neal said:

Lynching can be ended by vesting in governors the power to remove sheriffs who permit the criminal to pass from the grasp of the law to the clutches of the mob. The record of race riots and mob violence in the North in the last decade shows that neither North nor South could point at the other the finger of scorn. Lynching is a wrong for which the whole country must bear the responsibility.

Former Justice Hughes was absolutely right in his denunciation of mob murder. Former Governor O'Neal was largely right in insisting that the North

Negro Fiend Is Still At Large

ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS OF

Determined Men From Several Counties Have Hunted Night and Day, the Desperado Still Eludes His Pursuers.

Talbotton Go Era
JUNE 19, 1919

Talbot county has been stirred for the last week, as a night and day hunt has been on for a negro fiend by the name of Evans Harp, an escaped convict from the Macon county chaingang. The negro escaped from the gang nearly two weeks ago. On last Monday a week ago, he committed an outrage on a white woman living at Rupert, and as the result of the life and death struggle with the fiend she has been in a critical condition. The negro is a desperate character, having comitted nearly every crime imaginable in the last few years. He was traced from Taylor county last week to Talbot county, and since that time, hundreds of men from adjoining counties including a strong posse from this county have been scouring the county for him.

It is thought that he has been in O'neal's district, and one citizen claims to have seen him on last Friday night about five miles from Talbotton, when he opened fire on him but the negro succeeded in getting away. Several packs of blood hounds have been used to run the negro down, and it is thought that they have been close on his track several times, but the heavy rains have prevented the dogs from keeping the trail.

The search has not been given up, and it is hoped that he will be captured at an early date. The negro is described as follows; Of medium size, weight about 160 lbs., 5 feet and 10 inches in height, dark mulatto (or nearly black), one upper gold tooth on left side of mouth. When last seen wore blue overalls, blue shirt, felt hat and English shoes, and is said to have a pistol ball embedded just under the surface of the [illegible] or left

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 29. 1919

FOUND RACE RIOT BREWING.

North Carolina Official Averts Trouble After Lynching.

(Special to The World.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—Solicitor Herbert Norris, returning to-night from Franklinton, where he investigated today the lynching of Carl Green, a young negro who killed R. M. Brown, moving picture man, said he found the stage set for a race riot.

Norris discovered that the lynching occurred near Kittrell College, a colored institution built and maintained by Northern philanthropists. A thousand negroes assembled at a church nearby interpreted the crime of white men as an affront to their college. Norris placed the dead man in charge of three negroes, ordered county officers to bury the lynched negro decently and assured the negroes that he would prosecute every man against whom evidence is procured.

NEGRO ASSAILANT IS BEING HUNTED YET

The Montgomery Advertiser

COVINGTON, GA., Oct. 12.—Posses tonight are still hunting for Gus Brooks, negro, accused of stabbing Homer Wiley, farmer, yesterday. Sheriff S. M. Hay tonight announced that a reward of $200 would be paid to his captors. Wiley was stabbed in the head, the knife blade breaking off and remaining in the farmer's skull. Wiley was still alive tonight in an Atlanta hospital, but his condition is critical.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
JANUARY 10, 1919

Son of Famous Leader Reported a Refugee in Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, January 1.—It is reported that Booker T. Washington, Jr. of Tuskegee, son of the founder of the institution, is a refugeee from mob violence somwhere in this state.

According to rumors, which have not been confirmed, Booker Washington, Jr. was active in condemning the recent lynching in Alabama, and the white folks did not take kindly to his public speeches in which he quoted the recent proclamation of President Wilson.

Charged With Burning Negro Churches, White Man Is Reported Held

The Constitution
12-13-19

Dublin, Ga., October 16.—(Special.)—News came here today of the arrest of C. C. Cadwell, of Cadwell, this county, for complicity in the burning of several negro churches and the killing of an aged negro, Eli Cooper, just across the line in Dodge county. The arrest was made by the sheriff of Dodge county, and Cadwell, a white man, was carried to the jail at Eastman.

Several months ago five negro churches and lodge halls were burned in the neighborhood of Cadwell by white men, it is said. Four were burned one night, and a night or two later Eli Cooper, a negro living near the line of Laurens and Dodge, not far from Cadwell, was taken from his home by a mob, carried to a negro church just across the line in Dodge, and it is presumed shot to death, as a large lot of empty shells was found near the ashes of the church, and in them a charred body later identified as that of Cooper.

Citizens of Cadwell were much aroused and offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Later a reward of $50 was offered at Eastman, and recently Governor Dorsey offered a reward of $750 for the guilty parties, making a total of $1,300 reward offered altogether. No particulars of the arrest of Cadwell could be learned here. It was said that three other men were also arrested, but their names were not known.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
MAY 21, 1919

Negro Mob Attempts To Lynch Offender

Several hundred armed and indignant negroes of Mulga and surrounding territory Wednesday morning were forming separate searching parties for Robert Hill, young negro, who is alleged to have committeed an assault on Minnie Sheeley, 17-year old negro girl, Tuesday night. The entire negro population in the Mulga and Docena section was aroused, and the lynching of a negro by a negro mob was impending when Deputies Pope and Long arrived on the scene at 10 o'clock.

Report of the matter was made early Wednesday morning to the sheriff's office, and officers were dispatched immediately. A search is now being made for the negro by the deputies.

N Y C SUN
JULY 7, 1919

Negroes Forced to Leave Town.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—A number of negroes at Lexington, Neb., 175 miles west of here, were forced last night to leave the town by a crowd of white men according to a report received here today. The home of one negro was riddled with bullets. The trouble, according to report, started after a negro had been discovered in a white man's home. The negro escaped, but was later caught and beaten.

Yes Had Million To

The Daily Herald
12-13-19

South Carolina Governor Authorizes Formation Of Reserve Militia Company To Suppress Disorder

Efforts Of Anderson Daily Tribune To Stir Up Racial Strife Materializes

Negro Preacher Driven From City And Principal Of Negro School Forced To Resign

Columbia, Oct. 8.—Because of racial tenseness at Anderson Governor Cooper has authorized the formation of a company of reserve malitia there to be commanded by Col. P. K. McCully, formerly commander of the 118th infantry, Thirteenth dvision.

The command will be known as Company A, First South Carolina reserve militia.

Although, according to advices from Anderson today, there is little anticipation of an outbreak, yet the Governor and the Adjutant General thought that the Piedmont city should be prepared for eventualities. Ammunition and arms were forwarded the company today. It appears that idle rumors among the Negroes and certain boats made by at least one Negro preacher, said to be from a Northern State, are responsible for the feeling.

Governor Cooper stated tonight that he does not anticipate any trouble, nor, he said, do the leading citizens of Anderson think there will be any thing like a race riot. Major F. W. Glenn, of the Adjutant General's department, left for Anderson this afternoon to muster in the company.

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 9.—The feeling that race trouble might develop here as the result of statements alleged to have been made by the Rev. Bachelor, pastor of one of the Negro churches in this city, diminished considerably today when it became known that the Negro preacher had left the city. The situation since Monday afternoon had been tense. Some level headed members of the race went to the Negro preacher and advised him to leave.

M. H. Gassoway, principal of the Reed Street Negro school, upon request, today tendered his resignation which was immediately accepted at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the city schools. He has been advised to leave town also. Bachelor is said to have come here about six months ago from Rochester, N. Y. Gassaway has been living here for about 20 years.

Lynchings-1919
Side Lights

526

Mob Attacks Negro Lieutenant At Thomson, Ga., For No Offense Save His Wearing Uniform Of U. S. Army

The Daily Herald
9-6-19

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 3.—A colored officer got in serious trouble while waiting for train in Thomson, Ga. Several white men met him and his wife. One of them wanted to know of the officer where he was from, what had brought him to Thomson and what his actual rank in the army was.

The officer asked whom did his business concern. The white man attempted to jump on the officer, but was hindered by friends, and the officer went on down the street.

Shortly afterward a party of fifteen white men came after the officer but the ploice and sheriff held the officer under guard until the arrival of a passenger train.

The lieutenant told the officer that he had left Atlanta Sunday morning for Harlem, Ga., where his wife had relatives, and upon learning that the fast train did not stop there they had to stop over in Thomson until the arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

When the train had reached the station the officers escorted the lieutenant to the colored coach and when he was boarding the car he was shot through the hand by a white man. Several whites also boarded the train for the purpose of taking the black officer upon his alighting from the train at Harlem.

But no one ever saw the officer get off at Harlem. Augusta police officials were notified to be on the lookout for the colored officer. They were at the union station when the train arrived to apprehend him, but he was not to be found after a thorough search of the train.

Four Are Lynched; Suicide Discovered

The Chicago Defender
2-22-19.

Women Victims of Frameup; Dr. Johnson's Will Tells Story

(By Century News Service)

Shubuta, Miss., Feb. 7.—As a sequel to the lynching of four people in this city on Dec. 21st last, two men, Andrew and Major Clark, brothers; two women, Maggie and Alma House, sisters, investigators announce that Dr. E. L. Johnson (white), who was supposed to have been shot from ambush came to his death from wounds inflicted by his own hands. Shortly after the lynching the dead man's house was searched and his will, found on his desk, told the story of how he came to his death. He committed suicide after brooding over domestic affairs the shaky scrolling written in ink at the bottom of the will said. Nothing has been done to bring the guilty parties who lynched the four persons to justice.

Drive Labor Out

The effect of the lynching has dealt a vicious blow to farm labor in this section. Fields are void of workers and crops are decaying for the want of attention. Every effort is being made to induce labor to come to this city from the surrounding localities but the indelible impression placed on the minds of farm help by the brutal lynching of innocent men and women has driven them into oblivion.

Ropes Hang to Bridge

The mob, consisting of some 20 people, wore no disguise, and the majority of those participating in the lynching are said to be known to the officials. The ropes by which the men and women met their death still dangle from the beams of the bridge as mute reminders of the bloody celebration staged here Dec. 21st. There was little excitement or flurry exhibited when the news was announced that Dr. Johnson was a victim of his own handicraft. Relatives of the unfortunate men and women were forced to bury the dead, the city refusing to provide funds to cover the expense of burial.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO CHARGED WITH THREATENING TALK

7-9-19

Negroes on Perry Plantation in Butler Refuse to Follow Orders of Employer According to Report and Trouble Ensues in Which Two Are Shot

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, Ala., July 8.—According to reports received here tonight, Lum Cook, a discharged negro soldier, who it is alleged, threatened J. R. Perry with a shot gun Tuesday morning, is still at large. It is rumored that a party of white men are scouring Butler county for the fugitive tonight This rumor, however, is not confirmed.

Cook's wife and daughter, who it is stated, were shot by Mr. Perry, are expected to recover. Both were wounded by the same bullet according to accounts of the incident. The wife was wounded in the hip, the bullet glancing and lodging in the lower abdomen of the daughter.

The difficulty is said to have started over the refusal of a number of negroes employed on a plantation under Mr. Perry's management to use nitrate of soda on the land, after they had been ordered to do so. Mr. J. R. Perry and his brother John Perry, own neighboring plantations in the Greenville neighborhood. They also manage a plantation for their mother, and it was there that the shooting took place.

After receiving word from the negros that they would not use the nitrate of soda as directed, Mr. J. R. Perry, accompanied by his brother John Perry, with a party of laborers went to the plantation to do the work themselves, taking the nitrate of soda with them. Soon after they arrived on the plantation, it is stated they were accosted by the ex-negro soldier Cook and two women who assumed a threatening attitude. One of the women, it is alleged, was armed with an iron bar, while Cook himself carried a shot gun.

Cook it is stated told Mr. Perry that he had just returned from Camp Grant, that since he had been away he had been told that upon his return he must stand up for his rights and he would get them. He said that was what he intended to do. According to reports of the affair, the negro then started toward Mr. Perry uttering threats and at the same time raising his shot gun as if to take aim. It was at this juncture, it is stated, that J. R. Perry pulled a pistol and opened fire. The bullet struck one of the negro women in the hip and glancing, lodged in the abdomen of the other who stood close behind her. The negro man, it is stated, then turned and fled. He is still at large.

they were shot a party of white me surrounded the Cook cabin.

The negro said he fled during th difficulty at the Perry farm and caugt a train to Montgomery. Sheriff Scogin endeavored to comunicate with the sheriff of Butler county over the telephone Tuesday night, but was unable to locate him, it being supposed that he was out with the reported party of white men searching for the negro Cook, whom it is alleged endeavored to stir up dissension among the hands on the Perry plantation.

Bullets Stop Mob; Four Are Killed

The Eastern News
9-17-19

Whites Flee When Shots Fly Thick—Set Trap for Wealthy Farmer

Blakely, Ga., Feb. 10.—A wholesale attempt to drive a respectable family from this city met with stout resistance when four white men were shot dead. The shooting occurred at the home of Henry Bryant. Bryant's home is located near the Georgia & Florida railroad tracks. Ninety acres of rich farm land is said to have angered the white farmers and they determined to run the Bryant family out.

Trap is Set

In order to stir up anger among the farmers in the district a white family by the name of Hightower endeavored to use their daughter, Clare Hightower, as a means of trapping one of the Bryant boys. Since the death of the elder Mr. Bryant his sons have been looking after the affairs of the farm. This young white girl made frequent visits to the Bryant home. About two years ago she claimed that she gave Henry Bryant one of the sons, $500 as a personal gift, and urged him to go to some other town, and she would follow. He refused. Ever since this was commonly known bitter feeling has been aimed at the Bryant's.

Fire on Mob

Recently a crowd of white farmers appeared at the Bryant home late in the night and demanded entrance. They were heavily armed. The Bryant boys, fearing trouble, ordered the mob to halt. This command was unheeded. Shortly after a period of quiet, several shots rang out. Four white men fell dead, and seven more were wounded. The younger Bryant boy wash shot on the side of the head. His body was later found dangling from a tree. The elder Bryant boy escaped to the woods. Sheriff Edward Black was called to the scene. The Bryant farm consisted of ten cows, five mules, three horses, a large number of pigs, chickens, sheep and other domestic fowl.

ccused Lynchers Are "Not Guilty"

The Chicago Defender
2-15-19

(By Continental Press)

Sheffield, Ala., Feb. 14.—Justice has been defeated again. The indictments pending against sixteen white men who are said to have participated in the lynching of George Whiteside and William Byrd here on Nov. 11th have been nol prossed. This action came following the trial of Jeff Jenkins and Frank Dillard (white), who were arraigned before Judge J. J. Curtis on a charge of murder. The jury only stayed out a short while before returning a verdict of "not guilty."

Verdict a Joke

The verdict came in view of the evidence which plainly pictured Dillard as the man who asked for the keys to the cells. City Jailer V. T. Wallace stated that it was Dillard and Jenkins who stopped him in the lobby of the jail house and requested the keys. Wallace told Dillard he was not man enough to take them. Following this statement it is said that the storming of the jail was ordered by the mob leaders. John Sharp and Will McCarty (white) testified that they saw Dillard near the jail during the reign of the mob. J. T. Kirby, who was a member of the grand jury which found the indictments against Dillard and Jenkins, corroborated this statement.

Accused Play Politics

Political influence is said to have shown its hand in the case, and the fear of being defeated at the next election caused a tremendous amount of the evidence of public officials to be used to the advantage of those implicated in the lynching. The testimony of Harvey Jones, Sam Rivers and Saul Stubbs was not considered and the weight it gave in harming Dillard and Jenkins was of slight coloring. Ex-Sheriff Keeton (white), who expects to enter the political race for sheriff shortly, offered evidence against the true value of the witnesses' statements. Sheffield is a small town, but in view of this fact the parties who sponsored the lynchings are a "mystery."

NEGRO WHO ATTEMPTED ASSAULT IS HUNTED

The Montgomery Advertiser
12-14-19

Prominent Woman Saved by Negroes Who Frighten Assailant Away

(Special to The Advertiser)

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 13.—Posses are scouring the woods around Maplesville for Will Duffy, negro, who Saturday attempted an assault on Mrs. J. E. Dennis, wife of a prominent farmer living two miles east of Maplesville. Up to a late hour Saturday night Duffy had not been captured.

The negro appeared at the Dennis home at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, asking for medicine for his sick child. When Mrs. Dennis entered the front room he followed and attempted to catch her. Negroes passing heard her scream and rushed to Mrs. Dennis' assistance, frightening away the intruder.

War Worker Confesses To False Statements

Washington Police Secure Confession From White Woman, That Charges of Attack Were Wholly Unfounded.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Hermosa Pomerlean, white, war worker, confessed to the central office detectives that the story she told Saturday charging that two colored boys held her up and robbed her of $80 was a fake. This is the third case in the past six months where white women have made confessions that alleged crimes committed upon them by colored men were fabrications.

OFTEN WHEN THEY CRY 'WOLF, WOLF!' THERE IS NO TRUTH IN WARNING

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—Last Friday a white woman here missed several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. Immediately she accused two Colored men who had been working about the house, with the theft, and the morning daily, in big headlines, announced "Two Negroes Suspected." Suspicion rested against these two men, apparently, because they were Colored. Before the evening papers had gone to press the woman found her $8,000 worth of jewels where she herself had placed them, and the evening papers merely announced they had been found without explicitly exhonerating the "Two Negroes Suspected." Flaring headlines in white dailies, specializing on the word "Negro" whenever a Colored man is merely suspected, without proof, is one of the most effective agencies for exciting racial prejudice here. Colored people here think the N. A. A. C. P. ought to petition the white dailies to desist from the practice.

Mob Leader Slays Self When Crime Burdens Mind

Collinsville, Ill., Jan. 23.—Wesley Beaver (white), who, according to reports, carried an American flag at the head of the mob on the night of April 4, 1918, when Robert P. Prager, a German, was lynched on suspicion of being a spy, killed himself with a revolver here recently. He is a southerner by birth and is said to have remarked that he wished Prager had been a black man. He never denied the charge that he carried the flag and had been despondent since his indictment and acquittal.

EXILED—ALL ABOUT A HOG.

It is almost unthinkable to read ly, in this boasted land of the the home of the brave, that ing property-owning citizens neing expelled from the communs in which they live because of their color and previous condition of servitude. As unthinkable and unbelievable as this may be, the occurrences are common where Negroes are being driven from their homes by white men, leaving their plantations, homes and property for committing no offense whatever against the laws.

A Case In Point.

Down in Laurens county near Dublin, Ga., the Smitherans—law-abiding, property-owning citizens—have been driven from their home all about a hog. As related to the Independent, one of the Smitherans said that, some time previous to the troubles, a white man lost a hog—and a Negro, who possibly worked with the white man, informed him that his hog was in the Smitherans' pen.

The white man went to make an investigation. He did not find the Smitherans present, but a nephew there who advised the white man that it was not his hog. The white man insisted that it was his hog; but the young nephew stoutly opposed the white man entering the pen of his uncle and taking the hog in his absence. The white man persisted and an altercation followed between the white man and the nephew. The nephew seemed to have got the best of it. So, the white man left and served notice on the Smitherans that they would have to leave the co. munity.

The Smitherans got busy, called on white neighbors, asked them to intercede and see if the differences could not be reconciled between them. The parties agreed but to no avail. A committee of citizens then waited on the Smitherans and told them it would be best for them to sell their property, pull up stakes and move to another country.

The Smitherans visited Dublin, their county site consulted prominent white business men and sought their advice along with the advice of their neighbors. None of them could offer sufficient protection to the Smitherans to insure them safety. Threatening letters continued to reach them and the regulators finally waited on them and told them they would give them so many days to dispose of their holdings and leave the county. The Smitherans, feeling uneasy and unsafe, disposed of their holdings at a great sacrifice and left for North Carolina.

Another Case In Point.

Another case in point, is the case of Ed White, of Upson county, who had trouble with a white man who wanted to buy a part of his plantation. Mr. White refused to sell his land. Then the white man put up the contention that White was encroaching upon his premises and he would have it surveyed. They made a survey, and then the white man charged that White had been trespassing upon his premises, for which he was arrested, thrown in jail and had to be moved to Bibb county jail for safe keeping, charged with no other offense than having cut a piece of timber on the wrong side of the line.

It seems that White was tried for resisting an officer. However, White, his two sons and a daughter were tried for some offense. The old man was fined two hundred fifty dollars and given a chain-gang sentence and his daughter and two sons were convicted in connection with the father and fined fifty dollars each.

White appealed this case, got out on bond, finding a white man in the community who knew of his usefulness to sign his bond. Then White received notice from the regulators that he could not live in the community; that he must dispose of his property and hunt for other parts in which to live. This White has had to do in order to protect his life, although he has not disposed of his plantation.

These are samples of conditions under which the black man is living in free America—in a country that has just emerged from the world war fighting to make democracy safe for the world. These conditions obtain in spite of the fact that black men, in common with white men, gave up their lives on the battlefields of France that the world might be free.

The offenses for which these hard working, property-owning, law-abiding Negro men were expelled from the communities in which they were born and reared and were tax-payers, were trifling—one charged with penning a hog that did not belong to him, and the other with cutting a tree on the wrong side of the land line. Neither crime involved moral turpitude. Neither one under the conditions was an offense against the law; but in both cases white men desired to purchase at their own figures the property of these Negroes, and these Negroes failing and refusing to dispose of their property as they had the constitutional right to do, became undesirable in the communities in which they lived and were expelled from their homes—yes, in the land of the free and the home of the brave that spent millions in money and hundreds of thousands in lives that the world might be free!

BULLETS STOP MOB; FOUR ARE KILLED

Whites Flee When Shots Fly Thick—Set Trap for Wealthy Farmer

(By Century News Service)

Blakely, Ga., Jan. 31.—A wholesale attempt to drive a respectable family from this city met with stout resistance when four white men were shot dead. The shooting occurred at the home of Henry Bryant. Bryant's home is located near the Georgia & Florida railroad tracks. Ninety acres of rich farm land is said to have angered the white farmers and they determined to run the Bryant family out.

Trap Is Set

In order to stir up anger among the farmers in the district, a white family by the name of Hightower endeavored to use their daughter, Clare Hightower, as a means of trapping one of the Bryant boys. Since the death of the elder Mr. Bryant his sons have been looking after the affairs of the farm. This young white girl made frequent visits to the Bryant home. About two years ago she claimed that she gave Henry Bryant, one of the sons, $500 as a personal gift, and urged him to go to some other town, and she would follow. He refused. Ever since this was commonly known bitter feeling has been aimed at the Bryants.

Fire on Mob

Recently a crowd of white farmers appeared at the Bryant home late in the night and demanded entrance. They were heavily armed. The Bryant boys, fearing trouble, ordered the mob to halt. This command was unheeded. Shortly after a period of quiet, several shots rang out. Four white men fell dead, and seven were wounded. The younger Bryant boy was shot on the side of the head. His body was later found dangling from a tree. The elder Bryant boy escaped to the woods. Sheriff Edward Black was called to the scene. The Bryant farm consisted of 10 cows, 5 mules, 3 horses, a large number of pigs, chickens, sheep and other domestic fowl.

NEGROES FORM SQUAD TO AID IN ROUNDING UP "BAD" MEN OF RACE

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
NOVEMBER 3, 1919

Twelve Named at Their Own Request to End Attacks on White Women.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—In an effort to put down the wave of assaults by negroes upon Omaha white women, twelve prominent negroes have been appointed special officers by Mayor Ure to assist the police in hunting down the "bad" negroes. The identity of the special officers is kept secret.

The negroes themselves asked that they be given authority to circulate among the negro quarters in the city and try to locate the gang who are committing the assaults, which have become so numerous as to cause a reign of terror among white women.

NOBODY KNOWS, SINGLE MEMBER OF LYNCHING MOB

Raleigh, N. C., December 30.—Testimony at the coroner's inquest today into the lynching of Howell Green, negro, who killed R. M. Brown, at Franklinton, last Saturday night, showed that William Haynsworth, automobile salesman of New York, carried from the scene of the crime the rope with which the negro was lynched Sunday night. The hearing was conducted by Solicitor H. E. Norris, of this city, in the Franklin county courthouse at Louisburg.

It also developed at today's hearing that only two automobiles were in the road where the negro prisoner was atken from the officers. The driver of the car which was used in the attempt to bring the prisoner to Raleigh testified that no efforts were made by officers to knock a lone man from the running board and that the negro was taken from the the car without trouble.

In spite of a gruelling examination, Solicitor Norris was unable to secure the identity of a single member of thel ynuching crowd. Mayor Ford testified that all Franklinton gathered in front of the town lockup. He could not mention the name of any person there.

Posse Hunts Will Duffy

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 19.—Posses of men gathered from the vicinity of Maplesville, Chilton county, are spending days and nights searching for Will Duffy, who is wanted in that city on a charge filed by a white woman. Friends of Duffy say he is innocent of the charge.

Lynchings - 1919
Side - lights

OHIO CITY CHASES NEGRO RESIDENTS

(Associated Press.)

MARION, OHIO, Feb. 3.—An exodus of negroes was in progress here today, following the posting of warnings ordering them to leave the city by 6 o'clock tonight. The few remaining were in their homes behind barred doors tonight, as trouble was feared.

The warnings resulted from an attack yesterday upon Mrs. Margaret Christian, near where Mrs. Clyde Scanton was attacked and murdered late Wednesday night.

George Warner, a negro accused of the attack upon Mrs. Christian, is in Mansfield Reformatory tonight, following threats of lynching early today.

Saloons have been closed by the mayor and loitering and congregating is forbidden. Nevertheless, it was reported that a large crowd of men, many of whom are said to have been drinking, had gathered on the west side of the city, where many negroes reside.

NEGRO IS TREED BY POSSE

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
MARCH 29, 1919

Shotguns Figure in Bandit Hunt Friday.

After robbing the home of J. V. Rogers at Twenty-ninth street and Terrace drive yesterday afternoon, a Negro burglar was treed by a posse of indignant citizens armed with shotguns at Thirty-first street and the Rock Island tracks.

When completely surrounded, the Negro declared himself in a state of siege, and refused to come down. Imprecations, clubs and rocks which were hurled at him indiscriminately, had no effect.

After several threats of being filled with buckshot, however, he negotiated an armistice and descended.

At the points of the several shotguns in the party he was marched to the home of Night Police Capt. William L. Kelly, where the police were called.

When taken to the station, he gave his name as John Cotter of Hopkinsville, Ky. On his person were found three watches stolen from the Rogers home.

LEE NOT LYNCHED BY ARKANSAS MOB

The Constitution

Little Rock, Ark., November 21.—Reports that T. T. Lee, arrested in connection with the killing of K. V. Loba, a farmer, near Mountain Home, Ark., had been lynched, are untrue, according to a dispatch from Mountain Home, which reported that Lee is in jail there. Lee denies that he was implicated in the killing of Loba.

Reports current last night were that Lee was taken from officers near the Arkansas-Missouri boundary and hanged. According to the dispatch from Mountain Home today, Lee was placed in jail there last night and there had been no demonstration.

RICHLAND PLANTER IS SLAIN BY NEGRO

Richland, Ga., December 13.—(Special.)—W. E. Brightwell, a prominent farmer r esiidng near here, was shot through in the abdomen and killed with a shotgun Friday evening by a negro, according to information obtained here. The negro was hunting on the land owned by Brightwell, it is said, and while Brightwell was rep-remanding the negro he drew his shotgun and fired.

The negro slayer is said to be Johnnie Webb, who lives in Cuseta. He has only recently returned from Chicago. Bloodhounds and a determined posse are searching for him. Mr. Brightwell leaves a large family.

MAN ACQUITTED OF PRAGER LYNCHING CHARGE SHOOTS SELF

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JANUARY 12, 1919

Nothing Found to Explain Why Saloon Porter at Collinsville, Ill. Ended Life.

Wesley Beaver, 28 years old, of Collinsville, Ill., saloon porter, who was one of several men acquitted of the charge of lynching Robert Paul Prager at Collinsville, April 5, 1918, shot himself through the head at 7 o'clock last night in a room over the saloon of Martin Fulton, in Collinsville, and died a few minutes later. Nothing was found giving a reason for the act. An inquest will be held today at the undertaking establishment of Vincent Herr.

Beaver was alleged to have been the man who found Prager, German enemy alien and alleged spy, hiding from the mob in the basement of the city hall the night of the lynching and also as having carried the flag in the march to the tree where Prager was hanged.

POLICE SEARCH FOR NEGRO WHO SCARED WOMAN

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

Police are searching the city for a low, fat, and exceptionally black negro, dressed in overalls and a dark cap, who entered the home of H. H. Wise, 4900 Louisiana avenue, shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday morning and attempted to attack Mrs. Wise.

Upon entering a room in her house, Mrs. Wise said, the negro sprang at her. She screamed. Her husband gave chase with a pistol.

Emergency Officers Patton and Blackman made a record breaking trip in Chief Barthell's high-powered car, and arrived on the scene within a few moments after the affair took place. They immediately gave chase and searched that end of town. The search continues.

Louisiana Medical Men Pass Resolution.

The Birmingham Age-Herald 2-14-19

Whereas, the Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association regretfully learns that some of its members have been ordered to leave communities in which they practice and which acquired valuable property, because of the simple expressions of their opinions and whereas, liberty of speech is one of the fundamental principles upon which this government is based, be it further resolved that this association condemns unreservedly this cowardly and unAmerican act of tyranny. Be it further resolved that we appeal to the fair minded, courageous and real American element of our country's citizens to condemn and thus discourage these disgraceful outrages upon American citizenship.

Burke County Negro Mistaken for Ruffin Released at Millen

The Augusta Chronicle 4-17-19

Augusta, Ga., April 16.—Ernest Hide, a negro, of Midville, Burke county, supposed to fill the description of one of the negroes who fired upon and killed two Jenkins County law officers Sunday, was carried to Millen this afternoon for identification. It developed that Hide was not the negro sought and he was returned to Midville just before dark.

The incident gave rise to the untrue report that Louis Ruffin, one of the negroes being sought for participation in the Sunday shooting, had been arrested; that the sheriff of Jenkins county was on his way with him to Augusta, and that posses of citizens were trying to overtake the sheriff to secure possession of the prisoner.

LETTER BRANDS DURANT, MISS., LYNCHING FALSE

The Freeman 5-31-19

Special to The Freeman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—We are in receipt of a letter from Rev. R. T. Sims, of Canton, Miss., who is also the pastor of the church in Durant, in which he denies the report of a lynching there. He says that a colored woman was severely beaten, because she wrote a note to a white woman signing a man's name to it.

A local daily contained an article on the lynching of a colored man and woman in Durant, Miss., last week and we are loath to believe that it was in error.

SOUTH CAROLINA MOB IS SEEKING NEGRO

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-29-19

(Associated Press.)

CAMDEN, S. C., May 28.—Moses Witherson, a negro tenant farmer, was being pursued tonight by a sheriff's posse and a number of other persons with bloodhounds as a result of the killing today of Luther Horton, 45, a well-to-do farmer. The negro was a tenant on Horton's place near here. The cause of the shooting is not known.

MOODY ACQUITTED

YOUNG NEGRO CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ASSAULT FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
JANUARY 22, 1919

Sam Moody, a young negro charged with criminally assaulting Rosalie Gamburg, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. N. Gamburg, of this city, on or about the 10th of November, 1918, who had been on trial in the district court since Monday, was acquitted by the jury late Tuesday afternoon.

The accused was defended by Messrs. S. L. Richey and Cleveland Dear, and Mr. R. F. Liebler assisted District Attorney Carter in the prosecution.

Penalty For Killing a Negro

The Negro Star 10-24-19

Rome, Miss, Oct. 22, 1919.

Special to The Negro Star:

Our Sunday was turned into a gloomy day last Sunday when a poor white man was a heathen and predjudiced enough to hide himself in the bushes and kill a Negro, 2 miles East of here. For this act he received a penalty to move and then go bury that Negro. Ain't this Christian Civilization?

Reporter.

SHERIFF'S POSSE KILLS ESCAPED NEGRO

The Constitution 1-30-19

Valdosta, Ga., January 29.—(Special)—A desperate negro prisoner named J. M. McPhatten, who had escaped the Berrien county jail at Nashville, was overtaken and instantly killed by a sheriff's posse this morning, while attempting to shoot Deputy Sheriff J. M. Studstill.

McPhatten was a trusty in the jail and when the deputy sheriff went to the prison this morning to feed the men in their cells McPhatten snatched the deputy's pistol and made his escape.

He was quickly overtaken by a posse in a millpond a mile or two from the town and opened fire with the pistol. Before he could fire a second shot Robert Luke, a member of the posse, shot the negro with a gun, killing him insantly.

NEGRO KILLS OFFICER AND IS SHOT TO DEATH

Camden, S. C., January 24.—After shooting Robert Latta, a veteran policeman, to death here this afternoon, Vowell Hudson, a negro, was slain by a crowd of citizens who stormed a house in which the negro had barricaded himself and armed with a repeating shotgun, the same weapon used to kill the policeman, was shooting at all who approached. The posse fired into the building with rifles until the negro was captured mortally wounded. He died a short time later in jail. The policeman was killed while attempting to arrest the negro for creating a disturbance.

Impossible For Negro To Commit Rape, Say Florida Physicians

Daily Herald 11-13-19

Special to The Heard.

Raiford, Fla., Nov. 11.—Ike Edwards, Negro, held at Raiford, Fla., charged with rape will likely be released as doctors claim after a physical extamination such would be impossible for Negro to con

CLAIM ARMS FOUND IN COLORED LODGE DESTROYED BY MOB

The Constitution 8-30-19

Eastman, Ga., August 29.—Arms and ammunition were stored in one of the negro lodges burned in Laurens county this week by mobs of white men, according to reports received here today from Caldwell. The mobs formed after reports had been circulated that the negroes of the county planned an uprising.

Situation Is Quiet.

Savannah, Ga., August 29.—All was quiet today in the section about Caldwell, Ga., where the charred body of a negro was found yesterday in the ruins of a negro church, according to a telephone message received this afternoon.

Negro Boy Acquitted of Criminal Assault Charge

HOUSTON TEX
JULY 29, 1919

After an all day trial in the criminal court Monday, George Lang, 17-year-old negro, was acquitted of the charge of criminal assault on Lovey Alexander, a young negro girl, who was found dead in a vacant lot on Dart street on the morning of June 22.

Lang also faces a charge of murder in connection with the death of the girl.

The State asked for the death penalty in the case tried Monday. Dr. Ernest Wright, county physician, testified that the negress had been assaulted and then strangled to death.

A statement made by the negro shortly after his arrest was read to the jury in which he admitted assaulting the negress and after an argument claimed he chocked her and left her lying in the weeds, thinking she had only fainted.

Lang tried to prove an alibi. The court room was thronged with negroes while the case was on trial.

JACKSONVILLE QUIET AFTER FIRST LYNCHING

The Constitution

Jacksonville, Fla., September 8.—Jacksonville was quiet today, following the lynching last night of two negroes by a mob which forced the county jail. The negroes, Bowman Cook and John Morine, were held as leaders of a mob which on August 20 beat to death George V. Dubose, an insurance man. It was the first lynching in the history of Jacksonville.

NEGRO BUILDINGS BURNED AT CADWELL

The Constitution

Dublin, Ga., August 21.—(Special.) Three negro churches and one negro lodge building were burned by unknown parties at Cadwell in this county, early Wednesday morning. All four buildings were in and around Cadwell, and were burned simultaneously. There has been no race trouble or trouble of any kind at Cadwell since it became a town a good many years ago. The community is regarded as one of the quietest and best in Laurens county, and just why such a thing should happen without warning there cannot be explained.

So far only one theory has been advanced, and that was in the form of a rumor Tuesday afternoon that the negroes were preparing to give trouble. This was merely a rumor, however, and not taken seriously by the people of the town. Everything was reported quiet there today both during and after the fires. There was talk among white people of replacing the buildings for the negroes.

PITTSBURG PA. PRESS
AUGUST 2, 1919

NEGRO BELIEVED SHOT IN DUEL WITH OFFICER.

The Northside police are scouring the district for a Negro who is thought to have been wounded during a gun fight with Policeman Clarence Brown early yesterday when the Negro attempted to enter several houses in Monterey st., Northside.

Policeman Brown said he was making his rounds shortly after 2 a. m. yesterday when he noticed a Negro lurking about several doors in Monterey st., near Jackson st. The Negro started to run. Brown fired several shots at him and one of the shots he thinks took effect, as the man fell and then got up and staggered away.

He disappeared in one of the alleyways in Irwin ave. Blood was found where the Negro had fallen when shot.

N Y C CALL
JULY 23, 1919

NEGROES BLAMED FOR CRIMES OF WHITE MEN WHO HAVE BLACKED UP

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday issued a statement charging that crimes charged to Negroes were frequently committed by white men who had blacked their faces.

"A recent case," said Shillady's statement, "is that of Luther Wilson, a white man of Lacoochee, Fla., charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white relative by marriage while she was on her way to school. Wilson, who had blacked his face, was recognized by the girl. He escaped after having been arrested and shot by Deputy Sheriff B. C. Wilcox of Sorrent.

"This is only one of a number of such cases reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

WHITE MAN DEAD, NEGRO TO DIE, AS RESULT MAN HUNT

The Montgomery

(Associated Press.)

LAUREL, MISS., June 21—One white man has been killed and a negro probably fatally wounded as a result of the man hunt in progress near here since Monday in an effort to capture John Hartfield, negro assailant of an Ellisville woman.

John Jasper, a member of the sheriff's posse searching for the negro, was shot and killed snortly after midnight when he refused to obey orders of a guard to halt. Scott Dawkins, a negro, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a white man in Laurel late today when he refused to surrender a weapon for which he is said to have attempted to buy cartridges.

The hunt for Hartfield was still on tonight.

6-22-'19

GEORGIA GRAND JURY TAKES UP A LYNCHING

M'RAE, Ga., Aug. 28.—The lynching of Berry Washington, seventy-year-old Negro, near here recently was called to the attention of a grand jury yesterday by Judge Graham of the Circuit Court.

In charging the jury, Judge Graham pointed out that, under the law, all who aided in the lynching were as guilty as the one who actually fired the shot that deprived the aged victim of life. Their oath, he told the jurors, should guide them in considering the matter.

He also directed attention to the fact that Washington, after killing a white man whom he claimed was riotous in the Negro quarter, had given himself up to the sheriff at Milan, and cited the law requiring a sheriff or other officer having custody of a prisoner to give him full protection.

MILLEN LODGE ASKS HELP

Millen, Ga., April 21, 1919.

Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent:

Dear Brother:

Whereas, our hall has been consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of April and we are out of doors with no place of meeting and no Lodge fixtures, regalia, nor ritual, we, the officers and members of said Millen Lodge No. 4437 ask that it be published in the Independent and we also ask all Lodges for a donation to help us in our trouble as none of us know just where and when our troubles are coming. Whatever amount you give us will be thankfully received.

A. J. ELLERSON, N. G. and Deputy 33rd Division.

L. R. SIMPKINS, P. N. F.
STEVE CUMMINGS, P. N. G.
JAMES PETTIGREW, N. F.
L. C. MURRAY, W. T.
A. W. MOODY, Advocate.

MACK WILLIAMS, E. S.
W. M. DWIGHT, P. S.
Millen Lodge No. 4437, Millen Ga.

Send all donations to A. J. Ellerson Deputy 33rd Division, Millen Ga., to Millen Lodge No. 4437.

HUNT NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL

BOSTON MASS HERALD
OCTOBER 7, 1919

Miss Follette Fought Him off on Charles River Park

The police are engaged vigorously in a search for the Negro who attacked and robbed Miss Pauline Follette, 18, of 87 St. Stephen street, as she was on her way to work at the Gray & Davis plant in Cambridge yesterday morning. She describes him as about 30 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches tall and dressed in dark clothes.

He accosted her on Charles river parkway, appearing from a clump of bushes beside the road. She had just turned into the parkway from the Harvard bridge. At his approach she quickened her step, increasing her pace to a run when she became aware that he was trying to overtake her. He called to her and whistled, finally coming close enough to seize her.

She screamed and he put his hand over her mouth. She struggled furiously in his grasp, punching desperately at his face. His clutch tore her clothes slightly, but the commotion of her struggles and her muffled cries finally scared him away. As he started to run he snatched her purse, containing a small sum of money, an uncashed pay check and her keys.

She fainted after his flight. The noise of the struggle atracted other employes of the Gray & Davis factory and they took her to the Charlesgate Hospital nearby. She was later taken to her home.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 1, 1919

Oklahoma Posse Goes After Negro Who Slew Conductor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Wednesday.—A posse of more than one hundred men is in pursuit of a negro who shot and killed J. M. Williams, a street car conductor. A crowd estimated at three hundred persons gathered near the police station.

At the Governor's office it is denied that Natjonal Guard units in nearby towns have been ordered held in readiness for duty here.

SHERIFF KILLS JAILER ABOUT KEYS TO JAIL

The Courthouse

Hattiesburg, Miss., July —.—In an office duel in the courthouse here late today, E. A. Harbison, sheriff of Forrest county, shot and killed Bob McInnis, jailer. Both fired pistols. A dispute over jail keys was said to be the cause. Harbison surrendered to a deputy sheriff who is now acting sheriff and jailer.

7-2-'19

Arkansas Lynching Brings Strong Protest

N Y C CALL
APRIL 27, 1919

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, yesterday made public a telegram to Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, calling his attention to the 21st lynching since the signing of the armistice which occurred in his state.

The telegram, which urges an investigation, declares nothing short of stringent prosecution of the "masked mob" which perpetrated the crime will effect anything of benefit to the movement fo. the elimination of this blot on the pages of the history o the United States.

N Y C AMERICAN
MAY 7 1919

Federal Laws to End Lynchings Are Urged

Federal laws against lynching and arrangement by which mob violence will come under jurisdiction of Federal courts was urged at yesterday's session of the National Conference on Lynching, at the Bar Association. Plans also were laid for a campaign of propaganda to be national in scope. Dr. Talcott Williams, one of many three-minute speakers, suggested a large fund be raised to defray expenses of such a campaign. The plan was adopted unanimously in resolution form.

TAR AND FEATHERS COAT FOR TWO NEGRO STUDENTS

N Y EVE WORLD
MAY 1, 1919

White Lads in University of Maine Put Halters About Victims' Necks Near Campus.

BANGOR, Me., May 1.—Two negro students from Boston, whose names are kept secret, were tarred and feathered by white students at the University of Maine in Orono, led through the streets of the college town with halters about their necks and finally chased from town it was learned to-day.

Both scholastic and State authorities are trying to keep the affair quiet. The negroes had been expelled from the institution, after which eighty white students invaded their rooms. The two escaped down a rope ladder and ran to Old Town, several miles away, pursued by a yelling mob.

When they were caught halters were placed around their necks and they were led back to near the college campus where the "tar and feathers" had been prepared. Bystanders made efforts to dissuade the white [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
OCTOBER 13, 1919

Posses Hunting a Negro.

COVINGTON, Ga., Oct. 13.—With the point of a knife blade still in his skull Homer Wiley, a farmer, lies in an Atlanta hospital to-day in a critical condition. Posses are searching the woods and fields near here for Gus Brooks, a negro, who is accused of stabbing him yesterday. A reward of $200 has been offered by Sheriff S. M. Hay for the capture of the fugitive.

NEGROES FILE PROTEST ON GEORGIA LYNCHING

The Montgomery

(Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram sent to President Wilson and made public here today asks the immediate appointment of a commission to "investigate the failure of the state to protect United States citizens," calling attention to the recent attack in Texas on Secretary Shillady of the association, and the lynching of a negro in Georgia on Thursday.

Thirty-eight persons have been "brutally done to death" by mobs in this country since last January, the telegram asserts, "36 of the victims being negroes."

The message urges the President to go before congress in the interests of the association's cause.

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 6, 1919

ASK LAWS AND AGITATION TO PUT END TO LYNCHING

Two resolutions were unanimously adopted to-day at the National Conference on Lynching, in session at the Bar Association's headquarters. The first urges that federal laws against lynching be passed, and the second that committees of white and colored people be formed throughout the south to agitate against lynching in that section of the country.

High praise of President Wilson and for his action in going on record against lynching was sounded.

The passage of a federal law against lynching by congress also was urged.

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 28, 1919

Lynching Facts Available.

Editor Globe:—I read the letter of Mr. George Philips in last night's Globe and have concluded that he needs enlightenment on many phases of the Negro question. He asks for convincing information concerning the lynching of a colored woman.

If he will communicate with or visit the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, he will get there truthful, verified facts in detail not only regarding this dastardly lynching, but others where both men and women have been the victims of mobs. The information this organization gives is the result of personal investigations, reliable in every sense of the word. * * *

MABEL G. DABNEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14.

POSSES HUNT NEGRO SLAYER

N Y CITY EVE. WORLD
SEPTEMBER 9, 1919

Search Georgia Woods for Murderer of White Woman.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 9. — Armed posses estimated in some quarters to number six hundred men and boys, aided by bloodhounds, are beating the countryside near here in an effort to capture Abe Cox, a negro, accused of attacking and then beating to death the young wife of a farmer near Lexington.

Lynchings-1919
Side Lights.

[redacted] 528

Y. C
O
TED NEWS
1919

[redacted]
528

NEGRO HUNTED BY [illegible]DTHIRSTY MOB SURRENDERS

[illegible]ROU[illegible]ED BY AN ATTACK on Mrs. Mary Motsey, the citizens of Merchantville, N. [illegible], went hunting for James [illegible]hitings, a [illegible]egro. The mob seemed bent on a lynching, but the frightened negro was capt[illegible]ed last night at 8 o'clock. THE NEWS [illegible]hotographer found that the "mob" had dw[illegible]ed to a small group after a nig[illegible] in the swamps. Above are the last of th[illegible] manhunters, all armed, but cold and [illegible]ungry. (Exclusive photo by our own [illegible]hotographer

The Houston Informer
5-31-19

Miraculous Escape From Masked Autoists Saved Race Man's Life

From Beaumont there went forth in answer to his country's call a youth named Lawrence Singleton, foster-son of Mrs. Carrie Bell Barrett, 1124 Pearl Street, who is also his aunt. He served during the war and was recently returned home and honorably discharged, after rendering great service in this so-called "democracy's war."

Sunday night, May 11, he and three comrades were returning [illegible]rom Orange to Beaumont in Mrs. Barrett's automobile, when a [illegible]arge car, in which rode one white woman and three white men, [illegible]an into the former's car, despite the fact that they had driven off to one side of the road, and demolished the front wheel. Seeing that her car was at fault, the white woman consented to bear the expense of repairing the car and told Singleton to meet her at Beaumont's postoffice the following Monday. The car was left on the roadside and another car hailed and employed to bring the colored youths on to Beaumont.

At the appointed hour the following Monday she met Singleton at the Beaumont postoffice and again promised to pay for the damages done the car of his foster-mother and aunt. It afterwards appears that some other pressure was brought to bear and she later informed Singleton that she was not going to pay him a

speeding and abusive lan- and placed in the Beaumont jail, ...se" occurred in Orange County he was ... Orange prison.

...ett employed a white lawyer of Beaumont to defend ... youth and this lawyer told her to urge the boy to "plead guilty." Mind you, he did not go to Orange to appear in person and defend the accused, notwithstanding the fact that he had received a fee in advance. Consequently the race youth pleaded guilty as charged, as per this spineless lawyer's suggestion and was fined $70.15, same being the two fines and "cost of court."

His aunt and foster-mother paid the fine and he was released at 9 p. m. This occurred Friday night, May 16. He and his aunt then boarded the car of a colored citizen of Orange and were en route to his house to spend the night, when two auto loads of masked men overtook them and with drawn revolvers ordered the colored chauffeur to bring his car to a halt.

These brave and chivalrous Southern gentlemen then began to beat both the youth and his aunt over their heads with pistols, inflicting several serious wounds. After administering a six-shooter drubbing to them, the boy was seized, pulled out of the car in which he was a passenger and forcibly made a passenger on the running board of one of the masked men's cars and a maddened dash was made for the country regions to hang him up to a tree. His aunt was left bruised and bleeding in the colored citizen's car.

Singleton was held by the belt, for most of his clothes had either been slashed or torn from him in the scuffle prior to his seizure and he was bleeding quite profusely. As the car dashed through the darkness the belt snapped and he fell to the ground, rolling several yards from the road. The car had gained such a momentum that it was impossible to stop it suddenly and thus while they were frantically endeavoring to stop its forward dash Singleton eased into the woods and escaped. His coat slashed and bloody and torn-up hat were found at the end of Sixth Street and his bloody collar at Ninth and John.

Perhaps his quick thinking saved him from death at the hands of this cowardly bunch, for instead of wending his way to Beaumont that night, as they thought he would do, he returned to Orange and joined his aunt and foster-mother, Mrs. Barrett. Singleton declared that he figured it was death either way he took it and as he did not want to die away from his foster-mother, he decided to risk a return to outrageous and outlawry Orange. They caught the early morning train Saturday and returned to Beaumont.

Let us suppose that Singleton had run into the car driven and occupied by the whites, would such an accident warrant a mob to try to lynch him?

It was enough to legally lynch him in court by heavily fining him, when the evidence and the manner in which his car was struck clearly demonstrated that he was not at fault; but he was a member of the black race and since it is an unpardonable sin to possess a black skin in certain Southern communities, he and his aunt were maltreated because God permitted them to be so unfortunate.

But even if the boy were guilty of the alleged offense, why would these hellish and heathenish Huns seek to wreak out their damnable and despicable cowardice and cussedness upon the poor, innocent and unoffending woman, whose only "offense," as viewed from the light of these jurors, judges and executioners, consisted in paying the maximum fine assessed by the justice-loving (?) judge, before whom he was tried.

To this late day no efforts have been made to ascertain the mobbists. The damages to the car must also be borne by Mrs. Barrett, and while it remained on the side of the road it was sacked and robbed of everything worth while.

Any sensible person, who is acquainted the least with Dixie, its customs and practices, knows that if this colored youth had employed abusive, profane, or indiscreet language towards that white woman, her three male escorts would have made hash of him then and there and eaten same without salt or pepper.

Mrs. Barrett, bruised in body and crushed in spirit, was in Houston Monday endeavoring to employ counsel to sue the City of Orange for the maltreatment, but since the Texas legislature favors lynching by its refusal to pass more drastic anti-lynching legislation, the case simply resolves itself into one of the many unfortunate incidents in which our people get the worst end of the deal because of their color—nothing else. On with federal ...islation to suppress lynching and domesticate the Huns of the ...th!

LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
AUGUST

POSSES WITH HOUNDS ON TRAIL TWO NEGROES

Macon, Ga., October 25.—Posses with bloodhounds are on the trail of two negroes, [illegible] Nathan South, who shot Henry [illegible], former deputy sheriff of Laurens county, according to reports from Dublin tonight. The negroes are believed to have been located in a swamp near Dexter, 13 miles from Dublin, but their capture is not expected before morning. Grier was wounded in the stomach and his condition is serious.

The shooting is said to have followed a fist fight in front of a restaurant in Dublin in which whites and negroes took part.

Negro, on [illegible] from work, was pursued by a mob and rescued by policemen. In the photograph, patrolman is taking a blackjack from the negro's hip pocket.

Underwood & Underw...